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BOWING WITH A SMILE



Called "The girl Menuhin movies missed" California's 21-year-old violinist Camilla Wicks made her debut in London recently after giving a series of concerts in Stockholm. Above she is seen with her £15,000 Stradivarius.

India On Eve Of Jet Age

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Atom Bomb In Verse

BY ROY CAMPBELL

DR. Edith Sitwell's contributions to the literature of this age are many.

In 1916 the verse anthology *WHEELS* was published under her editorship and reappeared annually till 1921. The Chief Contributions came from the family (Edith, Osbert and Sacheverell) with notable exception of the posthumous poems of Wilfred Owen. Later she published books of verse (*THE MOTHER, CLOWNS' HOUSES, SLEEPING BEAUTY*) and followed them up by some of the most profound critical and historical prose works of our age, such as *ALEXANDER POPE (1930), FANFARE FOR ELIZABETH (1945)* and the novel about Swift entitled *I LIVE UNDER A BLACK SUN (1937)*.

It is chiefly upon her poetry, however, that her reputation will rest. It has just been collected in *THE CANTICLE OF THE ROSE*.

This selection of Dr. Edith Sitwell's poems begins with the early *BUCOLIC ELEGIES*, in which she enriched the language by thoroughly acculturating into English literature, for the first time the interpretation of sounds, scents, colours, and shapes, in terms of each other; thus she added a new dimension to English verse, to the great advantage of all those poets who had enough talent to profit by her development of French symbolism into the English idiom.

About two-thirds of the advances in modern English verse are due to Dr. Sitwell's having been able to capture, dominate, improve, develop and bring home such priceless plunder from abroad.

For modern poets Baudelaire stands today as the model of classical correctness. Dr. Sitwell widened the range of Baudelaire's *CORRESPONDANCES* to the very limit of possibility. She expressed sound, colour, brilliance, darkness, perfume, shape, sensory feeling, all in terms of one another. She would interpret the most opposed and antagonistic values by means of each other, so that they clashed harmoniously, with far more complicated vibrations of meaning, sound, and colour, than had previously been obtained from any such combinations of opposites. Dr. Sitwell went on exploring scientifically all the possibilities of metaphysical symbolism.

In *FACADE AND GOLD COAST CUSTOMS*, with the co-operation of two brilliant modern composers, William Walton, and Humphrey Searle, she experimented with verbal sound far more thoroughly than any other poet had done before.

Of the three masters of English verse writing today—Eliot, Dylan Thomas, and Edith Sitwell—Eliot has been most universally imitated, and Dylan Thomas next. The influence of Eliot or Thomas is obvious in the work of their imitators. Yet almost every poet writing English today owes much to Edith Sitwell, and has borrowed it from her without leaving any trace of the debt. What one gets from her is not a hypnotic imposition of an irresistible style overlaying one's own, but a knowledge of the actual engineering and architecture that underlies all style.

Dr. Sitwell, at the beginning of her career, seemed to be more preoccupied than most of her contemporaries with the texture and design of her poems, than with subjects, or messages, or meanings. She started as a pure artist, as distinct from the seer or prophet she was later to become.

Her development can be traced from the earliest purely musical and visual poems with an echo of Verlaine, via the artifice of Pope, back to the elemental strength of the Elizabethans, of whom she is a modern equivalent.

If she had not explored all the possibilities of sheer verbal engineering so thoroughly, she could never have perfected an instrument to take the emotional strain and intellectual weight of her later great poems.

How then did Dr. Sitwell develop these effects? Nothing could

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE



WEEK-END FUN

A young man in Stillwater, Okla. chartered an airplane and dropped cigars on the people of the city. His wife had just given birth to a child.

A man summoned for jury duty in London asked to be excused on the ground that, as he was a mind reader, his presence in court might prove embarrassing. Not excused.

An Airline in Los Angeles announced a four-hour package round trip to Las Vegas for elopers. It includes the marriage licence, justice's fee, one pound of rice, two witnesses and three old shoes for \$19.90.

"My husband is wonderful in one respect," remarked a wife at a luncheon. "He never, never says 'I told you so'."

"But of course," she added after a pause, "he reminds me very frequently that he doesn't."

In an antique shop in Maine, there were a pair of early American portraits and the proprietor was questioned about them.

"Them's ancestors," he said. "Whose ancestors?"

"Anyone's a mind to have 'em," explained the enterprising Yankee.

Two students in Turin, Italy, passed their Greek and Latin examination by having the answers broadcast to them in the classroom by shortwave radio. One concealed the receiver in a bandage worn for a "severe headache." The other hid his in a cast on his "fractured" left arm.

One keen supporter of a team on whose ground a load of bricks had been dumped for building purposes, turned to the club secretary with: "Why didn't you get 'art bricks, mister?"

"Half bricks?" queried the puzzled secretary. "We couldn't rebuild the pavilion with half bricks."

"Oh, a pavilion," sighed the other. "I thought they were for the ref!"

In a little town in Mexico, Pedro was sipping his beer at a tavern when an excited friend rushed in. "Pedro!" he shouted. "I just saw a man go into your house and start making love to your wife!"

"Is that so?" replied Pedro calmly, and continued sipping his beer. "Was he a tall man?"

"Yes, yes!" shouted his friend. "Don't get so excited," cautioned Pedro. "Did he have on a brown suit?"

"Yes, he did!"

"And did he have a big mustache?"

"Yes, yes!"

"Oh, that's Emanuel. He makes love to anybody!"

There was a small boy who, when asked by a portentous uncle: "What do you hope to be when you grow up, little man?" replied tersely: "Alive."

"Do you know where little boys go who don't put their money in the plate on Sunday?"

"Yes, vicar. To the pictures."

A beggar in Joplin, Mo., mooched a nickel, entered a phone booth and called the nearest bar. "I'm sending you over a poor old fellow," he said. "Feed him and I'll be over soon to pay the bill." The scheme worked.

A short man taking the physical examinations for the Cambridge, Mass. police force raised his height to the required five feet six inches by plastering his hair back over a section of coconut shell. The ruse was detected.

A sentimental lady on a tour of the park stopped before a gigantic tree. "Oh, wonderful elm," she said, "if you could only speak, what would you say to me?"

The guide accompanying her suggested, "It would probably say, 'Pardon me, madam, but I am an oak.'"

A man entered a shop in Jacksonville, Fla., picked up a suitcase and fled with it. The manager pursued, calling a cop. "I don't know what made me do it," the man cried. "If only you won't arrest me, I'll be glad to pay for it."

The manager agreed, so they returned to the shop to complete the transaction. There the customer grew cautious. "As a matter of fact," he said, "this bag is a little better than I had in mind. I wonder if you could show me something cheaper?"

"Is your father at home?" asked the minister when he made a call on a Sunday afternoon.

"No," said little Tommy, "he's just gone along to the golf club."

Noticing the look of surprise on the minister's face, he added: "Oh, he's not playing golf. He wouldn't do that on a Sunday. He's just gone for a game of bridge and a few drinks."

A small boy brudged up to the librarian and slid a dirty dog-eared edition of *Advanced Calculus* onto the return desk.

The librarian automatically checked his card and turned to replace the book on its shelf when she noticed the title. Amazed she spun to face the boy and said, "Rather technical, isn't it?"

The youngster spread his feet and put his hands on his hips, stated defiantly, "It was that way when I got it!"

Thomas Hardy's Philosophy

BY V. T. JOSHI

"IS LIFE Worth Living?" since time

Immemorial this patent question has arrested the human mind and will continue to do so for ages to come. The ostensible optimist replies, "It depends upon the liver." But who keeps the liver living or causes it to die in agony? It is Immanent will mis-called God, or is that "Character is Fate?" Or is it "Cross Causality?"

"Shakespeare of Novels," as the New York Times once aptly described him, or as one may loosely add, "A Thriller in Tragedy," the full import of Thomas Hardy's philosophy of life can be best gauged, if we reckon his works from the minor novels like *A Pair of Blue Eyes* and *The Well Beloved* and the epics like *The Tess of D'Urbervilles* and *Jude the Obscure* right upto the *Dynasts* and *Time's Laughing-Stock*, as the radiant oads arranged on a single string; each of them progressively increasing in brilliance and stupendously beating, with a fuller orchestration, to the same tune which in *Dynasts* assumes the form of a challenge and unequivocally declares that Life is a tragedy. There is a fundamental and colossal injustice in the very existence of Life.

Even as a boy of twelve, (as Rutland tells us), lying on the ground and gazing at the sky, Hardy would instinctively shake his head with the terrific notion that "Life is not worth living," although of course, Hardy lived quite upto the close of the 84th year of his age.

One might fruitfully note that Hardy intended to serve in the Church and in pursuance of his intention he seriously applied himself to the study of Christianity. It was here during his life at London between the years 1862 and 1867 that Hardy lost his "Faith." He had in him the making of a theologian, but the pointer of his theology suffered a sharp and drastic blow and literally perverted his mental balance. Thus an adopted pessimist he sets the nerves of his readers to vibrate with human sufferings and mortal misery.

Human nature is a bundle of wants while desire is its motive force. To be entirely without wants is death. And ironically indeed there can be no peace until the human soul ceases to want.

The faculty of Formative Desire in man in the face of the "measureless, indifferent, indefatigable" general process of the world, and the consequent mockery of what we call Fate, form the staple of Hardy's tragedies. That human desire can at best be an irony in the vast current of general existence, is the quintessence of Hardy's concept of life. He beholds that man's continued existence is a tragedy without purpose and without end— "the end? there is no end; the end is death and madness."

This, more or less, tends towards the basic fatalistic concept of Hinduism, with possibly this difference, that Hardy revolts with indignation against Fate in the characteristic Western manner; while Hinduism preaches the wilful surrender of the self, with joy and cheer, to the eternal forces of "Mother Nature" idolized in the oriental stone God. Thus it seems that his philosophy draws a sharp line between the orient and the occident, while at the same time, it maintains the essential underlying unity of thought or concept.

Hardy does not venture to provide a solution of this enigmatic problem but merely presents the fact that "Life is a tragedy," but Hinduism poses a solution when it emphasises the wilful surrender of the self to the "eternal and indifferent" (if you are a Hardian) forces of Nature, and believes in Theophany.

Literature is essentially a commentary on life. In all his works, we come across Hardy's commentary, brilliantly amplified in varying degrees.

In his minor novels like, *The Three Strangers* and *The Withered Arms*, we are set to watch, as Abercrombie says, a process of life which goes as inevitably and involuntarily as a process of chemistry. Elements combined and distributed through the indifferent mass of humanity, - "the heap of flesh" as Hardy calls it.

The Two On A Tower and to a

(Continued On Page 23)

India On Eve Of Jet Age

HAS BIGGEST AIRLINES NETWORK IN THE EAST

By K. C. Arun

INDIA is on the threshold of a 'Jet Age' as she has entered the second year as a "sovereign democratic Republic."

Jet propelled "Comet" airliners will link India with the United Kingdom before long. Jet adaptable Super-Constellations will fly on the India-US route by next spring. The Indian Air Force has just acquired a squad of Jet 'Vampire' fighters.

Extension of landing, navigational and communication facilities for aircraft is being speeded up to welcome the 'jet age' for Indian air, whose progress in the last two decades can be summed up as "from Wapitis to Vampires."

From its humble beginnings as a hobby-horse of high-ranking officials and princes, Civil Aviation in India has made stupendous strides to be the nation's "second line of defence". India's airlines form the biggest air transport network in the East, while the country's growing Air Force has become a factor to be reckoned with. The importance of aviation in the development of speedy communications of any modern state is too well understood to be emphasised. India's aim in this field is "to place existing air services on a firm economic footing and ensure the development of air transport on sound and healthy lines."

India's main air ports are now among the busiest air traffic centers in the world. All the principal international airlines operate through India, while the country's eight scheduled operators have linked over 35 centres with fast and efficient daily services. Night air services linking Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Nagpur are the latest 'gifts' to India's air travellers.

Overseas Routes

On the overseas routes, Indian airlines now operate services to the United Kingdom, Africa, Middle East, Nepal, Burma, Siam and Malaya with plans to extend the services to New York in the west, Hongkong, in the East and Sydney in the south.

Indian workshops are steadily expanding to make the country self-sufficient in aircraft parts. The state-owned Hindustan Aircraft Factory at Bangalore now manufactures air-frame parts and overhauls de Havilland engines, besides assembling trainer aircraft for the Air Force.

Meanwhile the Communications Ministry has gone all-out to help the infant air transport industry.

Subsidies to airlines, rebate on aviation fuel, free expert advice to operators, expanded navigational and meteorological facilities—these are the Ministry's chief aids to Aviation.

Big Hitch

However, high operating costs and higher prices for equipment are checking the progress of the industry. Though much more popular than ever before, air travel is far above the reach of even upper middle-classes in India. The recent economy drive has restricted the use of air by government officials and has "cut" one potential customer from the airlines' lists.

But air freight is becoming increasingly popular—mainly because of delays involved in the use of overland communications.

The fast expansion of air services has necessitated immediate improvement of airports and landing grounds and supply of accurate, "minute-to-minute" data to flying aircraft. The three international airports at Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta are hence being developed to ICAO standards—with longer and stronger runways, better illumination and long-range communication.

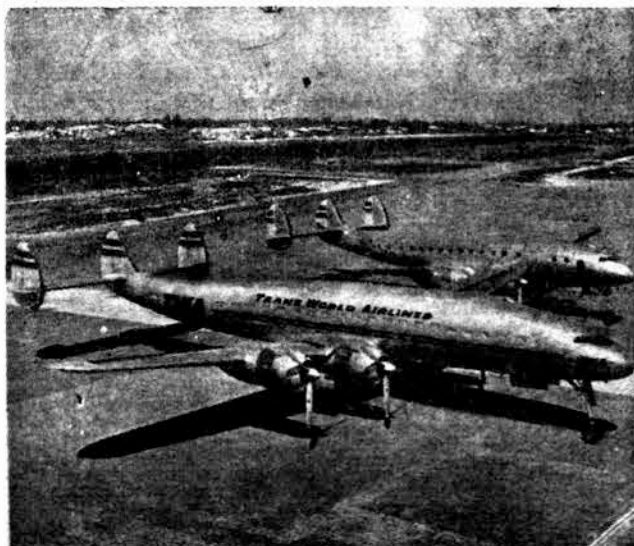
Better Runways

Work is underway at the Santa Cruz Airport (Bombay) to extend its 5,200-foot instrument-runway to 6,900 feet. The runway will also be strengthened to enable machines of over 100,000 lbs. gross weight ('Constellations' and the like) land and take-off at full-load. Estimated to cost Rs. 34,00,000, the construction will bring Bombay airport to the ICAO standards.

Delhi and Calcutta airports are also being developed fast. Among the latest luxury gadgets at Delhi's Palam airport is a mobile air-cooling plant to air-condition calling aircraft. Calcutta is to have an auxiliary airport shortly, to relieve Dum Dum of part of its internal services. Traffic at Dum Dum has so increased that almost every minute, a plane lands or takes off from its single runway. Dum Dum—handling about 244 aircraft daily—is much busier than London's Northolt airport which has far better facilities and equipment.

Flying Clubs

Development of air transport de-



Seventy-five-seater 'Super-Constellation,' dwarfing the standard 'Constellation' model beside, is to fly on India-U.S. route 1952 Spring.

pendents greatly on the availability of competent technical personnel. Hence the Communications Ministry has started comprehensive courses for pilots, ground engineers, radio officers and other aviation personnel at its 'Civil Aviation Training School' in Allahabad. Preliminary training to pilots is imparted at the country's eleven flying clubs subsidized by Government.

The Flying Clubs—located at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Barrackpore, Babuneshwar, Lucknow, Jullundur, Nagpur, Hyderabad and Bangalore—are valuable in the promotion of "air-mindedness" among Indian youth through air rallies, air races and demonstrations.

Promotion of air-mindedness is also the slogan of India's only glider club near Poona. The club encourages members in the design of flying machines. The first Indian made glider is expected to pass "tests" this summer.

The post-war composition of the Air Force, the organisation of a fleet

Air Arm for the Navy and the constitution of air-patrol squads for the Home Guards will also go a long way in making Indians more "air-minded."

However, paucity of funds and lack of modern equipment and "know how" will be a damper on Indian aviation for some years. The Air Transport Enquiry Committee has recommended reduction in the number of operators, continuance of state subsidies, and restriction on disposal of profits to make the Indian air transport industry "efficient, self-sufficient and profitable." The Committee has stressed the "strategic" value of air transport in the defence of India.

India's airlines have rendered valuable national service during the Kashmir operations, the Assam "Air Lift", earthquakes, floods and evacuation of refugees. Indian pilots have proved more than once that they are equal to the world's best.

The need of the hour is consolidation—consolidation of the industry and manpower—to make India a progressive, powerful nation in aviation and air transport.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN AVIATION

(Internal and International)

Year	Route Mileage	Miles Flown 000's	No. of pass. carried	Mails (lbs.) 000's	Freight (lbs.) 000's	Total load tons-miles
1946	10,123	4,520	105,251	1,026	1,318	6,391,219
1949	19,193	15,098	357,415	5,031	17,774	23,249,052
1950	23,062	18,857	482,612	9,272	75,890	33,979,934

Mystery Of Spirit Voice

IS IT ILLUSION?

WHAT is hearing? With the material senses, it is perceiving the vibrations of air in a manner that gives us the sensation of "sound." But when a clair-audient, or "clear-hearer" among psychics "hears" a spirit voice, it seems clear that he is not having perception caused by the vibrations of the air. For the air cannot be set in vibration without some material object to set up the vibrations (such as our throat-muscles). And disembodied spirits have no material organs with which to disturb the air of our material world, writes Colin Evans in "Prediction".

The theory of an astral or etheric "ear" sensitive to sound impressions or their precise equivalent produced by etheric vibrations, as distinct from an astral or etheric eye, etc., and other non-material duplications of the material sense-organs, is too controversial to discuss here. But it seems, at least, unproven.

All clairaudience is sufficiently accounted for (though perhaps this is not the 'only' way it can occur) by assuming the reception of the idea or thought of certain words, by a psychic receptivity akin to that of telepathy, though sensitive to 'disembodied' minds.

When the thought of the intended words is clearly received from the spirit mind, it is mere force of habit and "association of ideas" if (as is often the case) we then imagine that we heard the actual sound.

If we correctly receive the thought that such words are being given us by the spirit communicator, without imagining we hear their actual sound, we can call this subjective clairaudience; if we seem to hear the actual sound, as if physically spoken, we can call it objective. But such objectivity is (usually) an illusion, though a harmless one, and even a useful and desirable one in some cases. Those are the cases where the psychic would not feel confident he had caught the words correctly, as thought to him by the spirit communicator, were they not made "real-seeming" by the illusion of actual physical hearing.

SPIRIT VOICES

Do you sometimes hear your name called, and then hear nothing else? Many people report to me that they have had this experience; I have often had it myself. If you do, take it as a signal, like a "Hullo! Afe you there?" from some spirit friend, who probably will not be able, or not even attempt, to make any consecutive matter "audible" in that objective way, but expects or hopes that your attention having thus been called, you will, by mental relaxation with an intended readiness to be receptive, but no positive straining or effort on your part, make yourself sensitive to thought-transmission that will come only as ideas, not sounds, from the one who thus called you.



It has ever been man's ambition to glide and conquer the air. Prime Minister Nehru is no exception to it! (Nehru at Poona gliderdrome).

SHORT STORY

With The Sweat Of The Brow

"DARLING, will you never realise that it is mid-twentieth century! When it comes to the liberty of a woman you always go back to poor grandma's time!"

The husband tried to reply, then thought better of it and pushed a piece of cake in his mouth to muffle down silence. It always ended in this way. His lovely, educated wife was suffering from a strange illusion, almost obsession. Other peoples' wives wanted money, ornaments, clothes, lots of entertainment, novelties to show off and usually hated work if they could help it; but his wife was indifferent to everything else, except the fact that she was doing nothing to earn her living, merely taking everything from the community without giving anything back in terms of labour.

"I feel ashamed" continued the wife, "when I see my poor maid work from morning to night on such a niggardly pittance. After all she is as much of a woman as God has ever made. Why should I, just because I happen to be the wife of a rich man, sit idle and enjoy all the luxuries of life without deserving them?"

"Well, perhaps you could get rid of the maid-servant and do the work yourself to ease your conscience! Only I would expect you to bathe and put on clean clothes before you come near me!"

"There you are again making fun of me! I am more qualified than my maid and am meant for doing something much more useful. I could work in your office as your secretary, take down letters, type them, advise you and feel that I am achieving something to deserve the mercies of Providence. But you never even allow me to go near your office."

"I will never be able to work seriously if I employ you there as my secretary. To begin with I have a very efficient one who knows the job, and I prefer to have a man...."

"That is what plagues me when you

male secretary!

The discussion as usual, steered by the wit of the husband always ended on a humorous note, and then another day would pass till the whole thing would be repeated at tea time when they met, he back from the office and she chafing from boredom and the obsession that as a human being she had her duties and her responsibilities like her husband or any other man or woman which she had been merely shirking.

One evening the wife showed the husband the 'wanted' columns of a newspaper where she had marked out a few interesting jobs offered. The one the wife favoured most was that of a secretary who could be relied on handling confidential correspondence. It offered good salary and demanded the

tant-that in view of the great risk and responsibility involved I would like you to furnish me with a security of five thousand rupees in cash or give a good reference. That will serve as check against any indiscretion of giving away some news to any of your friends—just a formality but absolutely necessary!"

The man was about to dismiss her, but she wanted to get the job. She could not bear the smile of her husband if she failed to get it.

"I will give you the security! I can get the money in an hour."

"That is fine. I expect to be back in an hour. If you come here with the cash, the job is yours. I can explain the work to you today and you can start formally from tomorrow. Remember that I have approved of about half a dozen on qualification. The person who brings the cash gets the

"Look here, my dear. I want you to put something more loving and passionate to this old hag who feels that I am dying for her. The fact is that she is a good customer, suffering with the chronic belief that anyone looking at her falls down plump into her lap—the falling stopped a

'AGGRESSOR'



"Waiting for the lamb to attack." Kuekes in 'The Cleveland Plain Dealer'

decade back but the delusion continues! Finish it with happy dreams, love and kisses or anything you like. Only make it intense! Well, now I will have to go to the private factory where I personally have to attend to the brewing of these special charms and elixirs and in the meantime you can type these out and file them. Here, this is the special file. It is very private but you can look up for style in case you finish early and I am still late in arriving. And you can call me 'Kuja' that is the name I go by for my favourites. Well, so long!"

And the man pulled his hat from the peg and was out the next instant. For quite some time she sat stunned. It was the most queer job she could ever have dreamt of. And then the way he was taking liberties, putting his hands on her shoulder, Gosh! Perhaps the poor hubby was right. She would chuck the darned thing off and try to find something more sane than this fraud. And then suddenly she seemed to see the face of her husband sneering at her! And what about the five thousand? Well, she would have to be careful that's all, next time he tried the sweetest-twee stuff on her!

She typed off the absurd letters and placed them carefully on the table for the boss to sign. There was still time for lunch and so she opened the file of private correspondence and scanned through them. Almost the same stuff addressed to many persons she had heard of. She went on turning them till she came to a copy of a letter which made her sit up. It was addressed to her husband!

Dearest friend! (It ran)
"Through a mutual friend I learnt that you are very unhappy in marriage. It must be terrible but, thanks to me, you can overcome it! I understand that your wife is of the type who cares more for her ego than for your tender, languishing love. But then one swallow never makes a summer—there must be many swallows and that is why, I say, there must be many girls! All you have to do is to make an appointment with me and I will show you how you can get the best of life while you are still young and handsome. All interviews and correspondence are treated with extreme secrecy. You have nothing to lose, but everything to gain. Contact me and end your unhappy married life....."

She quickly looked at the date. It was written only the day before! Had her husband received the letter? She was feeling terrible when the door opened and the boss entered.

"Hullo love! Still pegging away? Why all the letters are finished! Then come out and have lunch with me."

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BY RAJENDRA SHANKAR

candidate to give a personal interview. The husband demurred.

"You will not be able to stick it out a couple of days."

"On the contrary—and I seem to like this job because I would perhaps have private room to myself away from the crowd where once they find out who I am, it will become difficult. Perhaps it will be better if I get the employment under a different name!"

"Well, darling, I believe in your individuality as much as mine and hence I will not raise any objections. Only remember, I give you couple of days for becoming disillusioned. It is very easy to think of the poor working humanity as long as you are not one of them—well you can try, and see, and I will be always interested to hear of your happy experience in the evening!"

The next morning the wife arrived at the place. At the enquiry she was directed to go and wait in the reception room. She was informed that other candidates were being interviewed and that she would be called when her turn came. She waited. A strange thrill of satisfaction swept over her as she realised that she was going to work like others and earn her own bread! And then she felt chilled when she thought that hundred others would be applying, with better experience. She did not even have a testimonial and it would be absurd to mention her husband's name for reference. Two men entered the room and ogled at her. She felt furious but then it was not her home and she turned her face away in disgust. This ogling should be banned she felt—a guarded look of admiration was perhaps alright, but then this hungry starved look....

She was called into a large room. There was a huge table with telephones and files and on the side a teleprinter making erratic rhythmic patterns. As she entered the man lowered the paper he had been reading. The wife took a quick glance. He wore a goatee and through his tinted glasses presented a very shrewd appearance. He smiled and nodded to the wife and motioned her to the chair where she felt herself in a flood of light. She was becoming rather nervous.

"Now Miss...?"

"Anuradha!"

The wife did not like the gruff voice of the man but she gave the name she had rehearsed as her own.

"Well, I want a person to be here constantly, taking charge of very confidential correspondence and files. When I leave the office your work will be to see that no one enters and looks through my papers. In short I will expect very great loyalty and discretion. Are you prepared to shoulder such responsibility? I had first wanted a man for the job, but I feel that a woman can be better trusted to keep secrecy!"

The wife quickly revised the opinion of the man. She assented to take up all the responsibility. And when she felt that perhaps she was going to get the job, the man stood up.

"I am sorry I have to go on some important work. Now there is one little thing, Anuradha—I believe I can call you without the formality of the 'Miss' or 'Kumari', if you have to be my personal and confidential as-

job...."

"Oh, I will be here within an hour!"

Thus the wife got the job by depositing a cash security of five thousand from her personal account. In the evening she was beaming and told the husband of the job, but suppressed the fact about the deposit. She even praised the man and at this point the husband raised his brows.

"Is he young or old? And how long are you going to be alone with him?"

"Don't be silly! Oh, I am so excited. You don't know how one feels about the responsibility, the thrill of observing secrecy—and not even telling it to my husband!"

"I do not want your official secrets, only I hope he will stop at strictly official business and not put...."

"You are jealous already!"

They laughed and were both happy the wife at being able at last to do something for herself and the husband at the prospect of having more peaceful evenings.

Anuradha refused to be driven by her husband to the office. Like all others she would go in the street car and behave like all others in the office, otherwise there was no sense in her trying to earn her living.

She appeared beaming in the office ready with her shorthand notebook, a pair of sharpened pencils and a lot of zeal and enthusiasm. The boss had not yet arrived and so she waited. And then breezily entered the boss, hung his hat on the peg and turned smiling at his new secretary.

"Morning Anuradha! You appear like fresh lily and it makes me feel good. Well, take down the letters. Now start 'Dearest Sweetie Twinkle Handlenut!'"

Anuradha looked surprised and the boss laughed.

"Well, perhaps I must tell you what my trade is, now that you are pledged to secrecy unless you want to lose your five thousand! My business is to be on very intimate terms with rich widows and youngish men. To the old I try to carry the conviction that they can never be too old to enjoy life, its fun and frolics, at any rate not if they take special elixirs of vitality which I prepare and only I know how. To the young rich galante I always keep on reminding that old age is always round the corner and hence make hay while the sun shines. For them I try to arrange for good entertainments, interesting friends and occupations which cost money and hence provide men with rich returns. So don't be surprised if in the files you happen to see the names of many rich and big people whom you might have heard of. To ladies I always address in the most gallant fashion so that they might hear the echoes of the days of their youth and forget the crowfeet near the eyes and the sagging of the lips. Well, let us continue...."

For about an hour the man went on dictating letters. Anuradha had blushed pink, red and purple. She could not look up and catch the eye of the man. The whole thing looked so unrealistic. He was pacing about and once passed so near that she felt as if he had touched her hair. Then while fumbling with a big 'on', sentence bristling with words of endearment he came and stood behind, placing his hands on her shoulders. She felt chilled, but he hardly gave her any time for protest.

'Less Painful Than Debt'



Shop in 'The St. Louis Star-Times'

men talk in that superior way. Look at other parts of the world, Russia, America, Europe and see what girls are doing. It is absurd, my sitting idle turning my thumb after all the college education I have had and the special course of shorthand and typing I have just finished. Certainly I could start as a stenotypist and then work up, or become a reporter or sub-editor or an officer of some sort working from ten to five. Then we could come home about the same time, both happy to be working and doing something useful in society."

"I had suggested one of the welfare societies. You went round to a few of them and then left off."

"But I told you that I am not keen on merely sitting and talking and hatching big schemes, have tea, issue statements, and then sleep happily over it. I meant work, real hard useful work. No it is no use arguing."

"I suppose not. Your intentions are praiseworthy, but loving you as I do I could never think of you working with another man, open to all temptations...."

"Is that all the faith you have in me?"

"I have faith in you, but what about the fellow dictating letters to you in the privacy of his office? I could not trust myself—that is why I keep a

TOMB OF THE BULLS

Indian Editors' Visit To Egyptian Monuments

IN many ways our visit to Sak-kara put us in touch with the three Egypts, past, present and future, as no other function of our tour did. The Step Pyramid and the Temple and the Tomb of Ti took us to what was the earliest monument of Ancient Egypt; the Social Centre was in many ways a projection into the future; and when we were lavishly entertained by the Mayor to lunch at Sak-kara, it was very much the present.

We began our tour of the monuments with a visit to the Serapeum, that astonishing tomb of the bulls which generally receives little attention. From what the guide told us, there were twenty-four sarcophagi each of which contained the mummy of a bull. All except one of these had been broken into by robbers who, all things considered, had done a fairly neat job of it. The lids of the sarcophagi had been neatly slid off just sufficient to allow a man to get in; and it was surprising that the lids had practically all been displaced so as to leave an opening in the rear.

The one tomb that had been left untouched by the robbers, had been tackled by a later-day archaeologist of the last century. The Frenchman Mariette, had dynamited a corner of the stone coffin to get at the secret it contained.

We were trying to impress on the Egyptians who were with us, the greatness of the robbers themselves but, I am afraid, it was regarded as a joke.

It is no small thing to slice neatly the lid of a stone which weighs a good few tons. And the archaeologist who attempted it had to resort to cruder ways.

It was only after I referred on my return to India to Sir Leonard Woolley's "Digging up the Past" and "Ur of the Chaldees" and Howard Carter's detailed report on his excavations in the Tomb of Tutankhamen that I realised the docility, alertness and rapacity of the thieves of Ancient Egypt, a remarkable people in every way. Apart from this, there were other drawbacks: Some of the later Pharaohs gilded their tombs with work taken from older tombs; in other cases the good intentions of the Pharaoh were frustrated by the trickery of his officials who, were entrusted with the work; and in yet others there was robbery, pure and simple. The Tomb of Tutankhamen which has been generally described as undisturbed, showed unmistakable signs of having been twice broken into within years of its first sealing, once for gold and precious stones and the other time for the oils and unguents which were buried in the chamber. In fact as one goes into these matters, one is almost inclined to wonder whether a great deal of tampering was not done by the priests them-

selves who presided over the sacred rites.

The strange part of it all is that the Egyptian himself has very little curiosity about these things and is normally quite unable to satisfy the curiosity of visitors. For that matter, most of us were fairly indifferent. It was largely a matter of ticking off the items on a schedule and the sooner it was over—the sooner to sleep. Moreover, the mere physical fatigue of a terrific programme generally robbed us of energy and only the lure of the official photographer who was like the friend who sticks closer than a brother, kept many of us going.

Columns And Carvings

After the Serapeum, we were disappointed to be told that the Step Pyramid was closed to visitors because it was regarded as dangerous. After the Great Pyramid at Giza, the Step Pyramid looked very friendly and negotiable, and we certainly felt that we had been thwarted of an easy victory. The Temple at the side, however, with its columns and carvings and the Tomb of Ti who had certainly recorded a full life on the walls around him, made up for the Step Pyramid. What does impress one in Egyptian monuments is the scrupulous cleanliness in which the places are kept. When we visited the terrace Temple of Queen



In The Temple of the Step Pyramid.

cause what is free is not appreciated — but at a price, however nominal it might be; the pattern of social aid was official, with an element of popular association which was not to be confused with democracy. It seemed very much a case of a strong, guiding hand being exerted at every turn, and the Egyptians did not seem to regard it in any way as a failing. I was fascinated by the graded manner of official assistance which each year was reduced in the plan.

Hive Of Industry

From all that we could gather

Centre and its devoted workers. But when we sought to give concrete expression to our appreciation, "Tushar Babu," as even the Egyptians around us had begun to call him, was up against the red-tape of organisation. Among the five committees of the Centre which dealt with the problems of village life, was one concerned with charity and relief. Even that, however, could not accept outside donations without the approval of the Ministry at Cairo. Tushar, let me say, is not the man to allow good impulses to be choked by forms. He saw it through, making it quite clear that the usual signing of the visitors' book would not satisfy us.

We had carried our lunch with us but the Mayor would have none of it. The hospitality that he extended to us practically at a moment's notice, was characteristically Egyptian. Despite the language difficulty, we enjoyed a hearty meal, enlivened by the lively humour of our host and the ready wit of the member of Parliament who joined him at table. The rush of engagements forced us to go from meal to meal in solid businesslike fashion and nowhere did we regret the lack of time — so much as at the Sak-kara lunch where a carefree atmosphere prevailed.

The M.P. who was an up-to-date man despite his dress, had his cigarettes specially made for him. He could, he assured us with evident glee, have had his name printed on the cigarettes but it did not seem desirable to him that not only he but all his friends should be given the opportunity of stamping on his name. It was a wonderful collection of books that we saw at the place—I rather think it was the rest-house which was once the residence of Mariette. An illustrated copy of the "Book of the Dead" held us amazed for a good half-hour. I would have liked very much to have acquired such a copy—legitimately, I mean. But it was in the region of £25 and if it is not too much in the light of the production and fine printing, it certainly was beyond the pound capacity of a traveller. The tourist police officer who had accompanied us promised to arrange for a small stock of the Egyptian cigarettes which we had liked; we took it to be another of those things which do not quite happen. But on the day we were leaving, the Captain came up to us with four boxes and an expression of the Man Who Had Kept His Word on his face. Lest it cause heart-burning amongst my colleagues who did not get the cigarettes, let me add that they were paid for by us.

Pen Pal?

A young couple struck up a friendship with an Australian lady. On the arrival of her fourth child, they sent her a playpen as a gift.

The thank-you note left them somewhat astonished: "Thank you so much for the pen. It is a perfect god send, I sit in it every afternoon and read and the children can't get near me."

No Truck With Red Tape

We were all impressed by the

BY S. NATARAJAN

Hatshepsut — at Dier el Bahari two of the party dropped orange peel on the floor and the officer of the Tourist Police who was accompanying us, stepped back and picked the pieces up.

The gesture was not lost on our party. No one would say that the Egyptians are weighed down by their past, yet there is genuine respect here. Few Indians can give up completely the "glamour" of ancient heritage but there is little in their conduct to indicate anything finer than a desire to cash in on it.

If this seems too strong, I would invite people to go to Kanheri or Elephanta and see for themselves the abominations perpetrated by visitors who are "enjoying" the sights.

We were taken to a Social Centre which lay on the road to Sak-kara and, as I listened to the patter of the officials of the Social Affairs Ministry, I was reminded of the technique which had been perfected by Nazi Germany and was fairly common in the thirties all over Europe. Official help was to be made available not free—be-

there had been a slowing down of this work because of the financial burden of the Palestinian war. The problem in Egypt as in the Asian world is of attracting the proper men and women to the rural areas. The Social Centre that we visited was undoubtedly a show-piece — another imitation of Nazi organisation—but, I must say, there was little attempt to hide anything. The Centre was a busy hive of industry, medical aid and village life. We were candidly told that not all the 140 odd units of the Social Work were on the same basis. Here the people were fortunate to secure the services of a German-trained doctor and there was a certain amount of research being carried on in a modest way. In other places, a doctor was enticed for part-time work from the nearest Urban area.

The impression we carried away was that a hub of progressive work like this influenced the surrounding population and that life in this locality was cleaner and more free of disease. The children whom we saw in the mud-houses, gazing with wide-eyed curiosity at the passing strangers, were cheerful as children in Egypt seem always to be, and perfectly natural in their behaviour.

As we passed through a few of the classes where needlework and embroidery was being taught to little girls, Vergese in an inspired mood suggested that the sweets we were being given might more usefully be distributed among the kids. The suggestion did not evoke much enthusiasm among the school authorities but it was accepted nonetheless with good grace.

The children took the sweets without any artificial mining or hesitation; neither did they grab at them. They brightened up and looked upon our visit as not altogether an unpleasant intrusion by supercilious elders. As a piece of goodwill, I think that it was quite the most successful moment of our visit.



Our genial host, the Mayor (centre) at Sak-kara. To the left are Mustapha Beshi Bey of the Foreign Ministry who guided the party throughout the tour, the M.P. and the officer of the tourist police who was with us in Cairo.

LARGE numbers of armed men do not in themselves constitute a threat of war. The threat always resides in the brains behind the armies. In view of this axiom, it is difficult to understand the indifference of the world press to the peculiar character of the Soviet officer corps, which is our subject here writes David Cort in United Nations World.

A Russian general officer wears a dark blue serge coat, often tailored in a Western capital, with scarlet velvet cuffs and collar overlaid with gold filigree oak leaves and huge broad epaulettes edged in red and trimmed with gold lace frillwork. The collar is high and tight with embroidered gorget patches. A scarlet stripe runs down the seam of the flared breeches. Golden spurs dress up the black leather riding boots, one of which is slapped by the scabbard of a sabre with a silver and ivory hilt and a red tassel. The buttons of the coat are gold, embossed with the Soviet seal. The belt is of cloth of gold. The blouse is double-breasted to make room for two rows of the gold buttons and an ample area for the display of the numerous Soviet military decorations. The general's cap has a blue top, a scarlet band and a gold-embroidered visor. It displays the gold hammer and sickle framing an enamelled red star.

Peacock Of The World

A Soviet general today has six such uniforms heavy with gold braid, coloured velvet, enamel, polished leather and cloth of gold. (An officer in the plutocratic US is limited to two uniforms, one dress, one field.)

In contrast to a democratic world in which generals make a point of affecting worn battle jackets, berets, old boots and an unberibboned chest, the Russian officer is the peacock of the world.

TESTED IN THE FIRE OF WHAT MEN ARE WILLING TO DIE FOR, COMMUNISM MAY BE SAID TO HAVE BEEN EXTINGUISHED IN THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN OF 1941.

It has been established since then, though the Russians certainly prefer to forget it, that Soviet Russia was falling apart during that time, especially in the Ukraine. Some observers have even proposed that had the Germans thrown flowers and chocolate from their tanks they might have conquered Russia.

What Nehru Said

At some point in this debate, Stalin effectually scrapped Communism and handed Russia over completely to what Mr. Nehru of India calls the "military mentality".

Confronted with extinction, Russia began very seriously to fight for its life with the frankly "military mentality" of a drowning man going down for the third time. In the clanging inferno of extermination and utter despair, like a Custer given a few more hours to reconsider his original proposition Stalin ordered his generals to put full reliance on more ancient battle-cries than proletarian solidarity; love of Mother Russia, hatred of the enemy and the fear of the commander.

The new battle-cries miraculously worked, as Stalingrad still remembers. The non-ideological discipline in the Red Army had become by 1943 so ruthless that a captured Russian major was literally unable to understand the Germans' amazement that his overrun unit had not surrendered. "Surrender?" he said contemptuously to his German interrogators.

"In the Russian Army there are many worse things than death". He meant that the Russians often punished the families of common soldiers as well as officers known to have surrendered. He himself was not especially glad to be alive.

Absolute Power

U. S. Army officers were amazed during the occupation of Berlin to see Soviet Army colonels beating their men with canes. They were still more amazed to learn that these officers were often the most popular with their men, who preferred a beating to the embarrassment of a tirade or the paper-work of a court-martial.

The Americans would have been still more amazed had they known as few did, that the Russian officers had the legal right in peacetime, "in an emergency, when there is no time to spare", to put a bullet in the head of an insubordinate inferior. Any GI is familiar with the very loose definition that can be given the words "insubordination" and "emergency". A dead Russian soldier has the satisfaction of knowing, however, that his superior must report the

Death Of Communism In Russia

'MILITARY MENTALITY' HOLDS TOGETHER SOVIETS, SAYS NEHRU

incident to higher authority at the earliest opportunity, "through channels".

Trappings Of Power

This degree of personal power cuts two ways. It has its effect on the masses subject to it, but it also has its pervasive psychological force on the man who exercises the power.

And Stalin has been at pains to give the Soviet officer corps, not only the reality, but the trappings of power.

The Soviet Army, for example, has two higher ranks of general officers than even the rank-proud Nazi Army. Generals of tank and mechanized divisions do not ride inside the tanks, but prance about on high-spirited horses as if leading a charge into the teeth of Napoleon's cuirassiers. Though Russia has a shortage of expert craftsmen in metal, it has

Soviet officers and men wear more medals than any other service in the world. When a decorated man gets a new citation, however, he does not receive a leaf or star to add to the original ribbon. Instead, he wears a whole new medal. A winner of the Gold Star automatically gets also the Order of Lenin badge and a yearly free railway trip to any spot in the Soviet Union. Whenever his name is mentioned in print, it must be followed by the title, "Hero of the Soviet Union". Beyond all this, the Government supplies a sculptor to do a bust of the hero, which is erected in the square of his native village or city district. A hero who wins two or more Gold Stars gets a full-length statue and pedestal, not a bust.

The Russian movie industry has been enlisted in the campaign to keep the feats of the fighting man fresh in the minds of the Russian people. In

regulations and handbooks. It is even used in the oath that every member of the Russian armed services must take. This same half-shamed religiosity comes to the surface when a newly-formed group of Soviet planes is formed.

As the air division commander presents the unit with its colours, the airmen kneel and bow their heads in the immemorial posture of submitting one's destiny to divine favour.

The reader will not be blamed if he has not believed a word of what has been written above. But it is all true. For in fact the Soviet Armed forces have painstakingly adopted virtually every ceremony, pomp and trapping ever invented by the "militaristic-imperialistic West" in the golden ages of militarism.

Only one thing would seem to be lacking to complete the fantastic picture. That would be an elite officer corps based on race and family.

Russia has that too, even though the Soviet armed forces are the defense of a nation of some 190 different peoples and sworn to the equality of all peoples under Communism.

Backbone

Marx's theories may be good enough for Communists in other countries but in Russia they were rejected to the frightful test of war. In that test, it became clear that the famous primitive fighters like the Cossacks, Mongols and Tatars, could not stand up under prolonged bombing and were unreliable in defeat.

The stubborn backbone of the Soviet forces was found to be, whether in victory or defeat, the mass of more or less blond Nordics called "Great Russians" and native to the great circle around Moscow, the ancient Muscovy of the Czar.

These men are not only the descendants of the men who originally conquered the other 189 races of the USSR; they also comprise close to half the total manpower of the Soviet Union. The effectiveness of these men has been deemed by the Soviet high command to be more valuable to the survival of the USSR than any egalitarian theories of Marx.

The Great Russians always took a preponderant part in the rule of the Soviets and their armed forces. But this domination has become since 1941 a conscious policy, especially in those branches of the services considered essential to internal security, notably the Air Force and the Tank and Mechanized troops. It may be thought that this was done behind the back of Stalin, who is by no means a Great Russian but a Georgian from the Trans-Caucasus. On the contrary, Stalin himself is the father of this current evolution in the "raceless" Marxist state. If this seems strange it may be remembered that French nationalism and racism attained its flowering under the rule of Napoleon who was a product of the island of Corsica.

The last incredible detail in this picture of the Soviet officer corps is its current arrangements for making itself a self-perpetuating hereditary caste.

A great number of cadet schools were founded throughout the Soviet Union during the war to train future officers. At first war orphans were favored as candidates for these schools. But when the supply of orphans began to dwindle, the cadet schools were filled with the sons of professional officers. From the age of eight these little boys will receive the fatherly discipline of a senor sergeant or boatswain and the rigid drill of the military school. All they will ever know is the military life.

Elite's Prerogatives

If they make the grade as officers, they will in all probability marry girls descended from the old aristocracy and bourgeoisie to help them maintain a fitting social position. They will have a proper status as officers and gentlemen. They will take part in regimental "courts of honor" covering their personal honour rather than merely military infractions. They will have a proper status as officers. They will think like soldiers rather than like Communists. And of course they will look wonderful.

They will play polo and tennis and hunt the bear and tiger. Their officers' clubs will be the most luxurious mansions in Russia and their leaves will be spent in the palaces on the Crimean Riviera. They will have their own military stores, restaurants, laundries and the like. They will have homes with bathrooms, electricity, gas, children's playrooms, roof

(Continued On Page 23)

"But will they shoot only eastward?"



Vicky in "The London News Chronicle"

assigned to one arsenal in the Urals the sole duty of turning out sabres for all officers. The sabre is cherished by the officers to such a degree that some rank-conscious airmen even carry their sabres in the cockpit of their plane when they take to the air. Even retired officers have the right to wear their uniforms with epaulettes, so that they can be distinguished from the mass of proletarian civilians. A Soviet GI is not permitted to answer his superior with a simple "Yes, Sir", or "No, sir". Instead of "Yes" he must say "Tak toche" or "Precisely so". "No", instead of a simple "Nyet", becomes "Nikak Nyet" or "certainly not, by no means".

There is hardly a traditional pomp or militarism not now employed by the Soviet armed forces. When the faculty and students of the Zhukovsky Air Academy parade past Lenin's Tomb in the Red Square, they strut in a version of the old German goose-step.

And at the head of the band will fly a version of the German Schellenbaum, the belled and horse-tailed standard borrowed from the Germans who copied it from the Roman standard of the legions.

'Hero' Honoured

The other great reminder of glory the military medal, is not neglected.

these re-enactments the enemy is always craven and unshaven; the Russian soldiers shine with manly grace and simple heroism.

The Soviet Army and Air Force are further encouraged to feel heroic by allowing units to take the honorary title of "Guards", identifying themselves with great wartime units.

The "Guards" designation, borrowed by Czar Peter from the Prussians and British, was abolished with special loathing by the Bolsheviks of 1917, but all that is important now is that it helps to build unit morale.

Anyone who knows the insane paradoxes permitted in Russia should not be surprised to learn that, in spite of all these patriotic trappings, the Russian word for "patriotism" is still taboo as a relic of bourgeois imperialism. The Russians have been hard put to find a satisfactory substitute. "Love of Fatherland" is sometimes used, but it is uncomfortably reminiscent of the German "Vaterland". "Love of Motherland" is used too, but it has echoes of the old Imperial "Mother Russia". No agreement has yet been reached as to whether the Soviets are a Mother or a Father.

Rites And Rituals

But it may astound those who think a word means what it means to learn that the atheistic Reds use the word "holy" repeatedly in postwar military

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

HORSES AND THEIR PLACE IN PHILATELY

Ancient And Not So Ancient

ONE does not have to be either a rough rider or a racegoer in order to appreciate the horse. There is something about a steed that brings back nostalgic yearnings to the outdoor man confined in the city and causes the man who has never strayed far from the noise and bustle of the town to conjure up visions of how fine he, too, would be if given half a chance of having a fiery Arab stallion under him.

When did the horse first appear on stamps? Well, I'm not completely certain about it, but I think that the earliest item is the semi-official Baltimore "City Dispatch" which is listed at the end of the United States in Gibbons and made an appearance as far back as 1851 only four years later than the first general issue of the country.

Horses are often seen on stamps for they are the personification of speed itself. Birds fly faster, it is true, but till the advent of the airplane, there was little hope for humanity to rival winged creatures, and it was only on the back of a splendid specimen of horseflesh that a man could hope to achieve something of the elemental thrill that is entailed in riding before the wind.

The figure on the Baltimore stamp is a peculiar one with a banner—carrying the denomination ONE CENT—streaming from his hat. A similar design, this time with the rider bannerless, crops up on the 2 cent stamp of 1869. The ponies shown on the early U. S. were used to carry the express mail. And a tough enough job it often proved to be, what with hostile Indians often making things well nigh unbearable for both horse and rider and renegade whites taking pot-shots whenever the Indians gave a little respite.

The Early Ponies

How important the horse was to the economy of even the original inhabitant of the New World is shown by the Indian who is riding full gallop after a bison on an item from the "Omaha" set of 1898. The Indian was a superb rider. No saddle for him and little else. Bare back was good enough for him, and that too with both hands often occupied in wielding the weapons of the chase! But there are horses and horses. The docile creature shown on the 4 cent value of the parcel post series is a welcome visitor in the rural areas of America for a parcel is a thing that no one can receive without excitement—especially when far removed from the amenities of civilisation.

The stage coach, which is familiar by now to all the world as the favourite for hold-up men in the bad old days, was so much a part of the American scene, that it is a matter of some surprise that it has not been featured on any of the U. S. stamps. It does appear,

however, on the 10 cent stamp of the Transport set of Mexico. The 4c of this same set, incidentally, shows us the mule, second—or third—cousin to the horse.

Stagecoaches also appear on the stamps of Yugoslavia, where the transport set of this country gives us a glimpse of several equine methods of mail transportation. There is a mounted postman on one stamp, a mail coach on a second, while a particularly down-at-heel pair of horses are acting as carriers of His Majesty's mail. The Roumanian Post Office Commemorative effort of 1901 makes a fine show. A large horizontal affair, the stamp shows us a coach, four horses, with the rider in fine fettle cracking his long whip over their heads, and the new post office—presumably—in the background. If only a few wolves had been added, the stamp would have been a dead image of the famous painting showing the wolves tracking the coach in the snow-bound wastes of Russia.

Indian Tonga

In fact, so widespread has been the use of the horse in transporting mails, that no series devoted to the development or history of the post can escape including at least one example of the horse. In the transport set of India, for instance, a dak tonga is shown, though the pair drawing it appear rather knock-kneed! Canada has not given us any series of this nature but makes up for it by including all methods on a single stamp. The Express stamp of Canada, 1907, shows us a horse, though the poor animal is somewhat overpowered by the fierce competition with which it is confronted. For an aeroplane roars overhead, a train is rushing by and—as if this were not enough—there is a huge backdrop supplied by the towering mass of the Rocky mountains. This design is terrible. Cluttering up the surface with a great deal of detail is always a risky experiment. The Danish Air set of 1925 is altogether a better one though the basic idea is the same.

Instead of too many things, the stamp has a man with a plough to which two rearing steeds are harnessed. Overhead there is an aeroplane, plumb centre. The stamp is beautifully balanced, there is contrast, and the whole idea is put over completely and with a minimum of effort. Another item

Our Equine Friend



—one of the best in the whole range of equine stamps—is the Spanish Moroccan Express stamp, which shows an Arab galloping for dear life across the desert. It bears the legend "Urgente", and the rider is fully living up to the meaning of the word. With stamps like these to choose from, it is a wonder that all letters are not sent express!

The Horse With Wings

But all the stamps so far dealt with are modern. What of that fabulous creature Pegasus? He was a favourite with the Greeks and figures in a score of legends. The famous winged horse of the ancients was quite a character. He was sprung from the trunk of the Gorgon Medusa when she was slain by Perseus. When he was drinking at a spring, Bellerophon happened to pass by and horse and man instantly took to each other. Bellerophon rode to battle against the Chimæra—a terrible monster of the times—on Pegasus, and also went to war with the Solymi and the Amazons on his back.

Unfortunately for him, he was so taken up with the horse that he wanted to ride to heaven on him. Not that Pegasus could not manage. But half way up, Pegasus jibbed, threw Bellerophon, and continued his journey into the sky. When he reached the end of the line, Zeus took a fancy to him, and made him the official carrier of the Olympian thunderbolts. The legend of Bellerophon is perpetuated by the Greek 50 drachma air stamp of the 1935 set. S. G. 487.

Heavenwards

Some magnificent Air Mail stamps showing Pegasus were issued by Uruguay in 1929; these show him against the background of the Southern Cross, thus symbolising his flight into the heavens. But this fabulous animal seems to have captured the imagination of stamp designers from every corner of the earth. The beautiful air stamps of Italy, S. G. A12, A16 and A17 are much more easily available than the Uruguayan, and show Pegasus standing out stark and clear against a backdrop of solid colour.

But Spain, in particular has taken to Pegasus, making him the main motif of most of the Express stamps. The first Express stamp of 1905 features him, so does the stamp of 1929—rather a badly balanced design. In 1931 he is made to stand out against a white cloud while the issues of 1937 and 1939 really do him justice, the first showing him with wings outspread and the second pawing the ground in full magnificence. These last two items are, in fact, among the finest things of their kind in the entire range of stamp design.

More Equine Myths

Mythology did not confine itself to Pegasus when dealing with the horse.

There is the famous chariot of Apollo, for instance. A fine pictorial stamp showing this was issued by Italy as part of the set to commemorate the bi-millenary of Augustus. In comparison with this stamp, Greece S.G. 480 is a

rather tame affair, partly because there is too much light behind the figure of Apollo. But both these pale into insignificance beside the brilliant design of the Air Mail stamp of France, S. G. 970, which was the creation of the famous Gandon. The subject of this stamp seems almost alive, so much of life and vigour is there in the pictorial treatment.

There are also other mythical horses shown on stamps. Neptune maintained a stud farm at the bottom of the ocean, and some of his thoroughbreds are depicted on the stamps of Barbados, where if one looks closely enough, it will be seen that the animals have the tails of fishes. Incidentally, in these Barbadian items, the woman's figure in the earlier items represented Britannia, but on the later ones, the fifth and sixth Georges take her place!

A sea-horse is also the central subject of the Dutch issue of 1943, a set that represents what is just about the ultimate in simplicity of stamp design. Before ending with mythical horses, mention must be made of the centaur, that wonderful creature who possessed the head of a man but was pure horse the rest of the way! In the times of the ancient Greeks, of course, men thought nothing of running into a herd of these creatures on a summer evening. The centaur appears on only a few stamps, being featured on the Uruguayan Revolution Centenary of 1910 and on the current air-mails of Poland.

Quixote's Hobby Horse

Children are very fond of the horse. The Child Welfare issue of the Netherlands shows us a boy riding on a roundabout at a fair. For a series of this type, the subject chosen is about the most apt that could have been, for the memory of a ride on the merry-go-round is one of the dearest that a grown man can cherish of his childhood days.

Now that we are on to wooden horses, we may as well stay there for a while. For a famous wooden horse—and not the merry-go-round kind, either—was used by one of the best loved characters in the whole range of fiction: Don Quixote. The Knight of the Woeful Countenance and his wooden horse have kept generations enthralled, and both are honoured on the 50 cent denomination of the Cervantes set of Spain which was issued in 1905. But this stamp is none too distinct. A much better picture appears on the top values of the Press Association commemoratives of the same country and on the 5p. 50c smaller format stamp of the 1947 set.

So far nothing whatever has been said of the horse in war or the horse as shown in statuary. Horses on stamps are in fact part and parcel of human existence and civilisation. If ever a subject collection had vast scope at little cost and with the prospect of continual additions, it would be one that dealt with man's best friend.

Noah's Ark In Stamps

EVERY kind of animal under the sun has appeared on stamps. Some have been quaint, some queer. Some have been merely ugly, others indescribably beautiful. All animals have their own peculiar charm and all make an appeal to the particular individuals who happen to be interested more in them than in others. But there is hardly a creature on the face of this earth to rival a horse—unless it be man himself, for there is a dignity in a horse, a sense of loyalty and an intelligence that one would have to go far in order to find—even in human beings.

The horse, in fact has so held the imagination of mankind since the dawn of history, that he has been part of his achievement and his ambitions ever since man can remember. First he tilled the soil and carried his master on his hunt for food. Later he took him to battle against his enemies. He tilled his field and he drew his water, and when even that could not be done, he sometimes gave his life so that his master could eat him when none other was available. The hundreds of stamps that have honoured the horse are a fitting tribute to a real friend.

PROBLEM OF INDIANS IN CEYLON

Giri's Suggestions For Better Understanding

MADRAS, Feb. 3. (UPI).
MR. V. V. GIRI, former Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon, in an interview on the problem of Ceylon Indians, which was the subject matter of a resolution at the recent AIOC meeting at Ahmedabad, gave six-point suggestions to deal with the problem.

"I am happy that our Prime Minister in statesmanlike way placed the case for India in all its bearings and his advice and suggestions should form the basis for a settlement of this much vexed problem which has yet to be solved in a manner that would completely cement the goodwill between both the countries."

Mr. Giri added: "there is no denying the fact that the issues have to be tackled in a very delicate manner."

He made the following suggestions which, he said, should form the basis for arriving at conclusions satisfactory to all parties concerned.

"Firstly, India and Ceylon are two independent countries and it is on this clear basis alone that any settlement has to be arrived at in a realistic manner."

"Secondly, it must be recognised that these two countries have been connected as good neighbours by historic and political associations and cultural ties and while they are politically independent of each other these associations will bind them together for all times."

JUSTICE NEEDED

"Thirdly, it must be admitted that the Indian labour who form a very big majority of Indian nationals have played an important part in improving the economy of the Island and they deserve recognition of these services by the Government of Ceylon in dealing justly on the issues bearing on this problem."

"Fourthly, it must be remembered that it was never the intention or desire of India to dump their population into Ceylon to the detriment of that country as is evidenced by the 'ban' put by the Indian Government on the further emigration of unskilled labour into Ceylon in 1939."

"Fifthly, we have to concede with out any reservation that Ceylon as an independent nation has a right to determine its population by putting a ban on further emigration."

"Sixthly, if the settlement of this problem is to be arrived at, Mr. Senanayake and his Cabinet should not prominently underline little hurdles and differences but stretch points in favour of Indian nationals who want to completely identify themselves in every possible way with the indigenous population."

PEACE IN ASIA

Mr. Giri concluded, "if these and other minor issues are rightly understood by both the sides and tackled with wisdom and broadmindedness I am confident that a permanent solution will result. In this great task India and Ceylon must concede that nothing is the last word on the subject of negotiation and nothing is final in the issues that face them."

"I would further reiterate the importance and advantage of unity between these two countries not only for their mutual well being but also in the larger interest of peace and progress in South East Asia."

U. Maung Maung, Deputy Secretary to the Burmese Ministry of Defence and head of the Burma War Office Purchase Mission, arrived in Bombay this morning along with other members of the Mission.

SOVIET CHARGES

U.S. Asks U.N. Body To Dismiss Them

LAKE SUCCESS, February 3. (PTI-Reuters): American asked the United Nations Political Committee Friday to "dismiss promptly and decisively" Soviet charges of American aggression against Communist China.

Speaking in the resumed debate of Committee on Soviet allegations that the United States had invaded Formosa and systematically bombed Manchuria, the American delegate, Mr. Warren Austin, declared that the Soviet charges were "a mere fabrication for Soviet purposes."

Giving details of the U.S. military personnel in Formosa, Mr. Austin said that at the present time there were on the island only 44 people belonging to the military establishment of the United States.

Nineteen of these were officers who were air, naval or army attaches in the United States diplomatic mission to the Chinese Nationalist Government, he said.

The Soviet delegate, M. Tsarapkin, declared that all remarks by the American delegate "about the alleged friendliness of the United States Government towards China are hypocritical and false."

American policy during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, he maintained, was nothing but "a policy of imperialist aggression designed to achieve a partition of loot with other imperialist powers."

M. Tsarapkin denied American charges that the Soviet Union sought to control and dominate Manchuria.

The "complete groundlessness" of such contention was shown by the Soviet agreement with Communist China of February 14, 1950, by which Russia agreed to hand over "all its rights with regard to the joint administration of the Far Eastern railroad with all attached property."

The Soviet delegate asked the Committee to take action on the Soviet resolution to have the Security Council "take the necessary steps" to stop the alleged American aggression against China.

The Committee adjourned until next Tuesday.

Centre's Economy Measures

PROPOSAL BEING FINALISED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3. (PTI): The economy measures in Government expenditure initiated by the Finance Secretary Mr. K. R. K. Menon under the direction of the Finance Minister are expected to be finalised within a week, it is learnt.

Replies from various Ministries to Finance Minister's revised proposals of economy have already been received and are now under consideration.

The economy measures which are expected to yield a saving of rupees seven crores annually will be reflected in the budget proposals for the next year.

The response from different Ministries to the original suggestions of economy being "unsatisfactory", the Finance Minister Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh had sent a further directive to the Ministries in a sterner language backed by the Prime Minister Mr. Nehru. The replies now under consideration are to this directive and final decision by the Government is expected to be reached within a week.

ONLY FRACTION OF U.S. TROOPS TO EUROPE

IKE Tells Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, February 3. (PTI-Reuters).
GENERAL EISENHOWER testified Friday that the United States would be called upon to furnish only a "small fraction" of the Western European defence force.

Appearing at a surprise session of the Senate Armed Service Committee, he adhered to his contention that Congress ought not to limit the number of ground troops to be sent to Europe.



Dwight D. Eisenhower

He said the sending of additional United States troops to Europe soon would be worth sending two or three times as many later.

General Eisenhower said he did not think it appropriate for him to answer a question by Senator Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican floor leader, about Congressional action on the troops to Europe issue.

Senator Wherry contended that no troops should be committed until Congress passed the policy.

In response to further questions by Senator Wherry, General Eisenhower said Europe must provide the bulk of the foot soldiers needed to garrison it against attack.

BROADCAST

General Eisenhower told the American people in a broadcast last night that the preservation of a free America required their participation in the defence of Western Europe.

Success was attainable, he said, adding: "Given unity in spirit and action the job can be done."

General Eisenhower said all the North Atlantic Treaty Governments agreed that their defence programmes must be stepped up despite economic difficulties and other difficulties.

France, he said, was waging a relentless and costly war against Communism in Indo-China.

Britain, still existing on an austerity level, shouldered heavy burdens in Malaya.

In an obvious reference to differences with the United States over Communist China, General Eisenhower said: "However much those nations (Britain and France) may differ from us in their diplomatic thinking with respect to Asiatic states there is no question concerning their solidarity in opposing Communist aggression."

"They and others on the Continent are taking measures to effect substantial increases in their defence establishment."

"Europe is a highly developed industrial complex with the largest and most varied pool of skilled labour on earth."

"This huge potential would be a rich prize for a totalitarian invasion."

DIRECT IMPORTANCE

"Its direct importance to us is the stark fact that its possession by Communist forces would give them opportunity to develop a preponderance of power. Even this disaster would not tell the whole story."

"If Western Europe should be overrun by Communism, many economically dependent areas in Africa and the Middle East would be affected by the debacle. South-East Asia would probably soon be lost."

"Thus, we would be cut off from the raw materials of all these regions—materials that we need for existence."

"World destiny would then be dictated by totalitarian powers whose avowed purpose is the destruction of freedom."

Workers' Move To Stop Closure Of Mills

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3: A deputation of the workers of Baroda, Kadi, Kalol and Sidhpur is to wait on Textile Commissioner to find out ways and means against closure of mills in different places of Gujarat due to acute shortage of cotton, it is learnt here.

Citizenship Bill Being Prepared

INTRODUCTION IN PARLIAMENT SOON

NEW DELHI, Feb 3 (PTI): A Bill to provide for Indian citizenship will be introduced in Parliament during its forthcoming session, it was learned here.

The Bill, a draft of which is still under consideration of the Government, will cover four classes of cases. It will provide for acquiring citizenship by birth, descent, registration and naturalisation and also deal with renunciation of citizenship, dual citizenship, and deprivation and termination of citizenship.

The provision under registration will cover the cases of refugees from Pakistan, who have come to India but who are not at present citizens under the Constitution.

In conferring citizenship on this class of persons, the Government, it is stated, have to take into account the fact that while movement of refugees between India and West Pakistan is regulated by permits, there is no such system prevailing for movement between India and East Pakistan.

Another issue that has also to be taken into consideration is the fact that while many bread-winners are in West Bengal their dependants are in East Bengal.

The Constitution has only defined who will be the citizens of India on January 26, 1950 and has left other issues to be settled by Parliament in future. One result of this is that there is at present no provision by which a child born in India after January 26 can become an Indian citizen.

No Quarter For Foreign Troops In Kashmir

SRINAGAR, Feb. 3 (UPI): The determination of the people of Kashmir "not to countenance any move to station foreign troops in the state and to resist to the last attempts to push the enemy through the back-door", was expressed in a resolution passed at a joint meeting of the Working Committee of the Srinagar District and Tehsil National Conference here yesterday.

While endorsing the statement issued by the Kashmir Premier, Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, recently in this connection, the resolution said that the people of state were prepared to make any sacrifice to vindicate this stand and uphold the freedom and integrity of their country.

MUFTIS STATEMENT ON KASHMIR

Prof. Majid Khan's
Condemnation

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3 (UPI): The muftis of Palestine and others of their way of thinking who have come to attend the World Muslim Conference at Karachi have been asked by Professor Abdul Majid Khan, formerly Indian Consul, Jeddah to remember that anyone who says or holds that Kashmir should go to Pakistan is an enemy of the four crore Muslims of India whose number is larger than the population of Arab states put together.

Commenting on the remarks of the General Mufti of Palestine who said yesterday at Karachi that "according to all cannons of justice, Kashmir should go to Pakistan", Prof. Majid says: "The statement made by one of the two muftis of Palestine namely, Alhaj Amin-Al Hussaine at Karachi on Friday is ill-informed, loose and irritatingly irresponsible. Evidently, the learned divine, whom Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner of Palestine, appointed as the Mufti in 1922, has walked into the parlour of the Pakistan Ministry."

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CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Posh Vad 13, 2007.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 26, 1370.
Paris: Shehrever 5, 1320.
Sunrise 7-12 a.m. Sunset 6-33 p.m.
High tide 10-04, 23-30. Low tide 04-50, 16-28.

Today's Engagements

CEYLON INDEPENDENCE DAY: Ceylonese in Bombay will celebrate the third anniversary of Ceylon's Independence at the Town Hall at 4 p.m. H.E. Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay will be the chief guest.

NEW SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE HOSTEL SOCIETY: Mr. V. L. Mehta will inaugurate 1951 Hostel Day, Sion Road, North of King's Circle Station, 4-15 p.m.

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT: Social Gathering 1951, C. J. Hall, 2 p.m. Mr. Dinkerrao Desai presides. At 7 p.m. Marathi drama "Mi Ubha Aho" will be inaugurated by Mr. G. D. Vartak.

Y.M.C.A.: 12 Wodehouse Road, "Songs Everybody Knows" by Mellow tone Choral Group at 11 a.m.

NATURE CURE EYE CLINIC: Dr. S. R. Agarwal, will give a talk on "Prevention and cure of Myopia without glasses", 9 a.m. at the residence of Mr. D. I. Ahmadi, Superintendent, Victoria Gardens.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Sarvodaya Day at Peoples Hall, Congress House, 5 p.m. Mr. Kanu Gandhi will lead prayers and Mr. Furshottam Kanji will give a talk on Gandhiji's life.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, Free Public lecture on "Psyche and its problems", 8-15 p.m.

BAND MUSIC by Ferns Melody Boys at Victoria Gardens from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

GAUDIA MISSION: Gowalla Tank Road, Shri. Kshitipavan Bramchari on "Why Shukdeva listened to Bhagwatam", 8 p.m.

VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: 52, Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, Sri Trivikram on "Right and wrong worship", 5-30 p.m.

HIND MAZDOOR SABHA: Public meeting at 8 p.m. at Kamgar Maidan to demonstrate protest against 25 per cent Ration Cut. Maniben Kara and G. G. Mehta will address the meeting.

VIVEKANANDA BIRTHDAY

BOMBAY, Saturday. The 89th birthday anniversary of Swami Vivekananda will be observed at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar tomorrow. The main functions of the day will be chanting of vedas from 7 to 9 a.m. and distribution of cash to the poor between 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. The day will be rounded off with a musical entertainment programme from 3 to 5 p.m. followed by speeches by Dr. P. P. Antia, Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, Mr. J. J. Patel, and Dr. H. L. Dey, President of the Indian Tariff Board.

LIQUOR INSIDE RADIO SET

BOMBAY, Saturday. A novel method of smuggling illicit liquor into the city using a radio set as the medium—was foiled early this morning by a vigilant police officer near Marine Lines station. The officer, on patrol duty, saw a huge radio set, wrapped up in cloth, being carried by a passenger who had just alighted from a local train. On suspicion, he halted the person and carried out a search of the radio set.

Two tins and a hot water bag, containing illicit liquor, which were cleverly concealed inside the seemingly harmless radio set, were seized by the officer, Sub-Inspector Lele attached to the Esplanade Police Court.

On interrogation, the alleged smuggler gave his name as Joseph Alfai and stated that he was coming from Goregaon and was on his way to Pydhonie.

He was taken into custody by the Esplanade Police.

The radio set which was used by the smugglers to bring the illicit liquor into the city was shown to the Home Minister of Bombay and the Excise Minister, at the Secretariat this morning.

POSTAGE STAMPS EXHIBITION

BOMBAY, Saturday. An exhibition of postage stamps was held today at the Cama Hall under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of India. The exhibits were loaned to the society through Monsieur M.P. Royers, Consul for France, of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs Paris.

There was quite a large number of issues, both old and new. Among these were the 90 cent and 10 cent ones issued for the fund for unemployed intellectuals, depicting the effigy of Rodin. Other issues of the same value were those got out for maternity welfare fund, and the 100 franc air-mail stamp with the Bridge of Alexander III, on it.

Sarvodaya Plan Makes Good Headway

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Sarvodaya Plan in Bombay State put into execution in early 1949 has been making good progress. This is revealed by the first annual report on the working of the Plan for the year ended March 31, 1950. No doubt, in most of the districts, the year was devoted to general preparations for the execution of the Plan, but the results achieved in the Dharwar, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Surat Districts, during the short space of nine months, are highly significant. Actually, work was possible for only nine months during the year, as most of the schemes were sanctioned after June that year.

HELP TO POOR PARSIS

Selfless service rendered by Mr. Homi F. Daji to his poor coreligionists after making personal enquiries, for the year 1950 (Jan. to Dec.), has been noticed after perusing the report duly audited. With the balance of Rs. 685 on hand, he added to it the sum of Rs. 6,584 received as collections and donations during the year, out of which he spent Rs. 5,938 for supplying food-grains and Rs. 235 for medicines, and a sum of Rs. 326 to pay up rent arrears of helpless tenants, leaving a balance on hand of Rs. 735. Mr. Daji had thus continued his labour of love which is much appreciated by a large section.

DATES REACH BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday. Twelve hundred tons of Iraqi dates from Basra arrived in Bombay today by s.s. Dumra. This is the third instalment out of 10,000 tons of dates being imported by Government as subsidiary food.

Not Whisky, But Stones

BOMBAY, Saturday. Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today found Robert Hancock guilty of cheating and sentenced him to three months' R.I.

Hancock, it was stated, had cheated several people of various sums of money, by promising to get them whisky. His victims found out after having paid him and received a case purporting to be whisky that they had been duped, as the case contained nothing but stones.

A local reporter hearing of the activities of the man got in touch with the police and a trap was set. The journalist struck a deal with Hancock and asked for a case of whisky. Later, he gave the accused the money and was handed a case labelled whisky. Hancock was placed under arrest immediately after the transaction, and the case was opened, and was found to contain stones.

Hancock pleaded that he was playing a practical joke on the journalist, and that he had intended returning the money, but was arrested before he could do so.

The Magistrate, however, disbelieved his story, and sentenced him accordingly.

"Takshashila"

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a radio adaptation of Shree Shreedhar U. Vartak's play "Takshashila" on Sunday 4th February at 11-45 a.m.

Popular stage artists Shree Jyotana Bhole, Usha Karve, Kesavrao Date, Parshvanath Altekar, A. S. Damle, D. L. Angre and Anant Vartak will participate.

The play, which has been adopted by Shree V. H. Kulkarni, will be produced by Anandras Dholekar and heard on 353 and 31.41 metres.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY FEB. 4

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

English 08-00, 13-30, 18-00, 21-00; Hindi 08-15 13-40, 18-10 21-15; Urdu 09-00, Punjabi 08-30; Tamil 07-15, 14-00 09-30, Punjabi 08-30, 20-15, Bengali 07-30, 12-50, 19-30; Tamil 07-15, 14-00 19-15, Telugu 07-00, 13-50, 19-00 Kannada 07-45, 19-45, Malayalam 07-30 19-30; Marathi 08-30, 12-50; 20-00, Gujarati 08-45, 13-00, 20-15.

BOMBAY, 244 m.—07-40 Prog. 07-45 Patralekha Pandit party, G. geets, 08-15 R. Marathe devgiri bilawal 11-45 Saguna Kalyanpur, todi, 12-15 For women, G. 13-10 S. Parab, flute, 13-40 New Mayfair Orch. 14-00 F. Kreister, violin, 14-15 London Palladium Orch. 17-30 Saguna Kalyanpur, gauri, 18-10 S. Parab, flute, 18-30 G. Pathak, kh.v. d. 19-00 Patralekha Pandit party, G. geets, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air quartet, 19-30 Saguna Kalyanpur, marwa, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 A. Bux, sarangi, 20-45 Amritlal, compositions, 21-15 Lalita Venkatram, K. music, 21-45 Surprise item, 21-55 Musical interlude 22-00 Pascall Quartet 22-25 Ginette Niven, violin & phil. orch.

VARIATIONS: 353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 S. Parab, flute, 08-45 Banawalikar, M. songs, 11-00 Film songs, 11-45 V. H. Kulkarni's play "Takshashila", 12-45 Musical interlude, 13-00 Air artist, composition of G. L. Thokal, 13-30 N. Dutt, compositions of Ram Balli, 13-50 S. Banawalikar, M. songs, 14-00 G. Pathak, gaud sarang, 17-30 For children, M. 18-00 B. Manjrekar, bhavgeet, 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-50 in K. 20-15 S. Banawalikar, bhavgeets, 20-30 N. Sharma, H. talk on Jaishankar Prasad, 20-45 R. Marathe, M. pad, 21-00 N. Dutt, compositions 21-30 Radio trailer, 22-00 G. Pathak, chhayanaat, 22-30 R. Marathe, kh. v. d.

TODAY'S HIGHLIGHTS.

Bombay—A 9-15 p.m. Lalita Venkatram, Karnatic music.

Bombay—B, 11-45 a.m. Takshashila, Orig. play by S. V. Vartak, radio adaptation by V. H. Kulkarni; 1-30 p.m. Narayan Dutt, compositions of Ram Balli 1-50 p.m. Suman Banawalikar, Light Marathi songs, 8-30 p.m. talk in hindi by Narendra Sharma on "Jaishankar Prasad".

BARODA 250 m.—8-15 M. S. Joshi, kh.v.d. 09-00 For children, G. 18-20 As in Ahmedabad, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 M. S. Joshi khayal, 19-15 As in Ahmedabad, 19-30 Locals, 19-35 G. geets 19-45 Kumudben Thakore party G. garbas, 20-00 As in Ahmedabad, 20-30 Listeners' choice, 21-15 As in Ahmedabad, 21-30 M. S. Joshi, kh.v.d.

AHMEDABAD: 226.1 m.—08-15 D. Khardad 09-00 As in Baroda, 18-20 Madhuri Khare bhajans, 18-30 Locals, 18-35 Geet mala, 19-20 As in Baroda, 19-15 Madhuri Khare bhajans, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 Madhuri Khare G. geets, 20-30 Indian music (Delhi relay), 21-15 Madhuri Khare bhajan 21-30 As in Baroda.

RADIO CEYLON: 19.84, 25.85, 41.72 m.—07-15 It's a good day, 07-30 BBC news, 07-45 Star of today, 08-00 Sunday serenade, 08-15 Voice of prophecy, 08-45 Greek session, 09-00 Radio jig saw, 09-30 Request prog. 19-30 jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog; 12-00 Music for lunch, 12-30 pm ITMA, 05-00 Film music, H. 06-30 Lipton show, H. 07-00 Among orchestras, 07-15, 4 stars & starlet, 07-30 Radio jig saw, 08-00 "Journey into darkness", 08-30 In lighter vein, 09-00 Time for music, 09-30 Vice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

B.B.C. NEWS

METRE BAND—7-30 a.m.—16 31 and 41, 9-30—19 and 25, 11-30—13 and 19, 12-30 p.m.—13 and 19, 4-30—13 and 16, 6-30—13 and 29, 9-30—13 16, and 25.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE 15-00 Second world war, 16-15 S. Macpherson at theatre organ, 18-45 Strike up music, 19-45 Concerto, 21-45 Ceylon Dominion Day, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE: 19-45 In Urdu for Pakistan, 20-00 Weekly review, 20-15 Maulana M. Ali, 20-30 In Hindi for India, 20-30 For children.

Russian Artists To Be On The Air

On February 4 at 9-45 p.m. on 244 and 41.44 metres Mr. Pudovkin, the well-known Russian Director and Mr. Chekvasov, the distinguished Russian actor, will be interviewed by Uma Anand in the programme "Ad Libitum" from All India Radio, Bombay.

T.W.A. Officials Arrive In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday. Mr. E. O. Cocke, Vice-President, T.W.A. and Mr. J. Lepkuf, Regional Director of Sales will arrive in Bombay on Sunday night by the T.W.A. Constellation.

Freezing Point In N. Rajasthan

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 3 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday: The Western disturbance has passed away across the Western Himalayas after causing local rain or snow in the hills of the Punjab (I) and of West Uttar Pradesh. A few light showers have also occurred in Travancore-Cochin. Weather has been dry elsewhere over the country.

The cold wave was extended into the Punjab (India) Uttar Pradesh and the Central parts of the country. Night temperatures reached freezing point in North Rajasthan and were below 40 degrees F. in south Rajasthan, the Punjab (India), and Madhya Bharat.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 4TH: Weather will be mainly dry over the country.

Night temperatures will fall in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, West Bengal and continue markedly below normal in North-west India, Uttar Pradesh, the Central parts of the country, Saurashtra and Kutch and Gujarat.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from January 1 and departure from normal, recorded at on February 3.

		Tem.	Rainfall
		Mx Mn 24h S.J.I.Dfn.	
Ahmednagar	83	51 0	0.2 -0.1
Baroda	76	42 0	0 -0.1
Bhavnagar	75	40 0	0 -0.1
Bhopal	71	39 0	0.1 -
BOMBAY	79	59 0	0 -0.1
Calcutta	86	62 0	0 -0.4
Cherrapunji	63	46 0	0.1 -0.8
Cochin	85	76 0	1 -0.9
Cuttack	86	62 0	0 -0.3
Darjeeling	62	36 0	0.2 -0.4
Delhi	61	38 0	0.9 -0.2
Hyderabad (Dn)	89	61 0	0 -0.3
Indore	70	37 0	0 -0.2
Madras	83	67 0	0.1 -0.3
Pachmarhi	68	38 0	1.5 +0.9
Poona	86	49 0	0 -0.1
Rajkot	73	39 0	0 -0.1
Ranchi	80	54 0	0.3 -0.7
Shillong	63	44 0	0.3 -0.3
Simla	34	29 0	1.1 +1.3
Trivandrum	84	74 0	0.7 -0.3

A.I.N.E.C.'s Bombay Branch

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial branch of the All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference will be held at 8 p.m. on February 13 at the office of the Bombay Union of Journalists.

The agenda includes adoption of the report for 1949-50, election of members to the Bombay Provincial Press Advisory Committee and election of office-bearers for the new year.

A goodwill mission from East Pakistan headed by a Minister of East Bengal Government is visiting Assam next week, UPI learns reliably.

ROYAL ASTROLOGER

GREAT WAR—II

PREDICTIONER

SUCCESS IN LIFE AND VICTORY IN GREAT WAR—II. was predicted on the scrutiny of the horoscope of H.M. the King George VI, for which a certificate of satisfaction was obtained by the Viceroy of India, winner of appreciation, certificates of credit, and rich presents by the H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore and many other Royal Courts of India, including many an eminent men. Prediction of the future success of India in the presence of Sri Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma.

Two questions—Rs. 2; five questions for Rs. 4. Rates for writing horoscopes etc. furnished on application.

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NOTE—Correspondence should be made in English only.

Address:—

V. R. JOSHI,

Royal Astrologer,
Peta—KURNOOL, South India.

BALAM SHOULD TRIUMPH WHEREVER HE RUNS

Talib May Pull Off A Quadruple

BOMBAY, Saturday. The champion Indian horse, Balam who has been left in both the cup races, the Kashmir Cup and the Rajpipla Cup will have a walk over wherever he is elected to run tomorrow at Mahalaxmi.

The Arab trainer, Talib, has besides Balam a couple of races in view. His charges Maharaj Kumari and Solid Gold are likely to bring off a double for the Maharaja of Morvi and Glamour Boy possesses outstanding chance in the first division of the Tansa Plate.

The following are my selections:—

Dharwar Plate Div. II—5 Furs
MAHARAJ KUMARI Win
MARSHALL PLAN Next Best

Dharwar Plate Div. I—5 Furs
SOLID GOLD Win
H.R.H. Next Best

Matheran Plate Div. I—7 Furs
QUEEN OF KANDY Win
MASKED LADY Next Best

Tansa Plate Div I—7 Furs
GLAMOUR BOY Win
GAY RADHA Next Best

Kashmir Gold Cup—1 Mile

BALAM Win

IF ABSENT TISCO Win

SHANE-HIND Next Best

Matheran Plate Div II—7 Furs

FOX TROT Win

GAY BOY Next Best

Rajpipla Cup—1 Mile

BALAM Win

IF AB ROADBORNE Next Best

Matheran Plate Div III—7 Furs

LUCKY GIPSY Win

MAH KHURSHID Next Best

Andheri Plate—7 Furs

AL HAMIL Win

SAITA Next Best

Tansa Plate Div II—7 Furs

CHANDROOS Win

MOHABAT Next Best

CHOICE TREBLE:

Queen of Kandy
Glamour Boy
Al HAMIL

FLUKES:

Just Wait
Don't Be Silly

Jepsen Cup Hockey Draw

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament, conducted on a knock out basis for Junior sides by the B.P.H.A. will be played at the Cooperage commencing on February 9th, 1951.

Twenty-eight teams have been included in the draw with Blue Wizards, Dockyard 'B' Xavier's 'C' and Mangan Dockers are seeded into the third round.

The draw is as follows:—

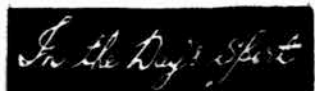
TOP HALF

FIRST QUARTER: Blue Wizards (Bye 3rd round); Bombay City 'B' (Bye); Dreamlands vs Kuria Spartans; Ordance vs G. B. Police 'C'; G. I. P. Railway 'D' (Bye).

SECOND QUARTER: Dolphin (Bye); Goan 'C' vs Christ Church and Barnes; Black Spiders vs St. Xavier's 'D'; General Motors (Bye); Dockyard 'B' (Bye 3rd round).

THIRD QUARTER: St. Xavier's 'C' (Bye 3rd round); Telephone Club (Bye); St. Xavier's 'E' vs Mangan Dockers; Cathedral Old Boys vs Globe S.C.; O. C. S. Rec. Club (Bye).

FOURTH QUARTER: G. B. Police 'B' (Bye); Asbestos Cement vs National Bank; Mahim Young Boys vs I.C.C. Sports Club; Metal Box (Bye); Mangan Dockers (Bye 3rd round).



HOCKEY

Cooperage
3-15 p.m. Telephone vs GIP 'D' (Third Division—Final).

4-15 p.m. Blue Wizards vs Mangan Dock (Second Division—Final).

5-15 p.m. G.B. Police 'A' vs BEST (First Division—Final).

ATHLETICS

Brabourne Stadium
1-30 p.m. Karnatak Meet (Seventh Year).

GOANS' 'A' FINISH AT THE BOTTOM

Young Sports And City Triumph In Senior League

BOMBAY, Saturday. Scoring a goal in each half of play Young Sports, senior string conquered the superior BB and CI Railway 'A' string by two goals to nil in the Senior Division of the League at the Cooperage to finish their league engagements. Bombay City playing earlier accounted for Goan Sports 'A' by a solitary goal to keep the losers in the lowest berth of the Division.

The Railway sort of cast a spell of attack on the Young Sports in their goal area, but the defenders rose to the occasion. The match itself was one of wasted chances for the Railway especially for forwards Rozario and A. Fernandes.

As for Young Sports they opportunised with those rare chances that came their way and scored once in each half. Murray registered the sides first goal with a grand solo effort in the closing stages of the initial session and R. Donald, the left-inner completed his sides tally also on his own in the second period only after the ball had rebounded off goalkeeper Mohamed's pads.

The teams were: BB and CI 'A': Gulam Mohamed; Jadhaw, Ismail, Agre, Dias, D'Cunha, L/Lima, Rozario, Siddique, A. Fernandes, G. Fernandes.

YOUNG SPORTS 'A': Writer, P. Joseph, Poonawalla; Louis, Mehta, R. Fernandes, Duarte, Murray, Nazir Ali, R. Donald, D'Cunha.

Umpires: Wences and P. Fernandes. Bombay City 'A' have by now rightly earned for themselves the title of tenacious fighters.

This evening after a hectic struggle for goals, even with play much in their favour, they scored a solitary goal victory, when in the second half of play, Gasper rushed up and sent in a stinger which the Goan goalkeeper failed to fight.

The teams were: BOMBAY CITY 'A': M. Brown; Canteen, S. D'Mello, O. Gardner, Chong, Middlecoat, M. Gardner, Foster, Ireland, Bishoff, Gasper.

GOAN SPORTS 'A': Lopez, G. D'Souza, G. D'Costa, C. D'Costa, L. DeCunha, C. X. Pereira, L. Lobo, Bruno Fernandes, Pat Correa, P. Fernandes, Posa.

Umpires: A. Pearce and D. Fernandes.

PORT TRUST WIN BY ONE GOAL

Parel Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday. The senior string of Bombay Port Trust won by a narrow 1-0 victory over St. Xavier's Association in the Senior Division of the Parel Hockey League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel this evening.

Both the teams enjoyed an even share of the exchanges and had equal number of scoring chances, but St. Xavier's Association failed on two occasions to take the advantage. W. Martins scored the all important goal for P.T. midway through the first half off a pass from M. D'Mello.

Earlier, Bombay Port Trust 'B' beat Dockyard 'B' by a solitary goal in the First Division. C. Gaston scored the winners' goal in the second half. In their last engagement Avery Club beat Indian Tools by three goals to one. They are now in top of the Section 'B' of Third Division. J. Cotter, I. Mathew and G. Gabriel scored for Avery Club and Anthony scored the only goal for Indian Tools.

CALCUTTA RACE RESULTS

Mulley And Cracknell Share Riding Honours

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3 (PTT): Although only a first favourite and a joint favourite won at the Calcutta Races today when a start was made for the Spring Meeting, it cannot be said that it was an outsiders day. The treble, however, paid Rs. 971 on each of 72 tickets. Mulley, who shared the day's riding honours with Cracknell demonstrated fine jockeyship winning on Roderic for Balfour and Zalim for Ali Asker.

Port Launay, who had been disqualified for failing to draw correct weight in the Major J. J. Hilliard Plate on January 23 after being first past the post, won the Asoka Plate, today's chief event, from Magic, who led all the way from the start to the distance. Port Launay racing handy third challenged a short way from home and snatched a head verdict.

Following are the results of the First Day's Calcutta Races, held today:—

THE HILLSTOW PLATE. Division II—Distance, 7 furlongs.

HORIZON 8-0 Cracknell 1. PORTOI 8-5 Thompson 2. MARCONSAGA 9-4 Adley 3. TAJIK 7-12 Lewis 4. Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, Head, 1 1/2 lengths. Time: 1 minute 29 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 8 and Rs. 14.

THE SHAMBAZAR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

CRAGFORD 8-12 Stead 1. BOLD GUARD 8-8 Thompson 2. BOLD BID 9-4 J. Warren 3. REVELRY 8-1 E. Warren 4.

Not run: Bold Boy.

Won by: 3/4 length, 3 lengths, Neck. Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 41 and Rs. 9.

THE FIRST CONSOLATION PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

TORCHLIGHT 7-10 Cracknell 1. AUDACIOUS 8-10 Mulley 2. FIELD STAR 7-8 P. Peacock 3. HALCYON DAYS 8-5 McCloud 4.

Not run: Chicken Feed.

Won by: 1 length, 4 lengths, Head. Time: 2 minutes 8 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 7 and Rs. 16.

THE BEVERLEY PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

RODERIC 8-6 Mulley 1. THE LITTLE LORD 8-7 W. Sibbritt 2. BROILEVOR 8-2 Stead 3. CHICKEN FEED 9-1 McCloud 4.

Not run: Crawler, Torchlight.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, Head. Time: 1 minute 40 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 10, Rs. 7 and Rs. 17.

THE ASOKA PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

PORT LAUNAY 7-13 Lewis 1. MAGIC 7-13 Cracknell 2. OPEN ARMS 7-10 Stead 3. PHAROAH FAN 8-2 E. Warren 4.

Not run: Miss Amoya.

Won by: 1 length, 1/2 length, 4 lengths. Time: 2 minutes 9 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 8 and Rs. 14.

THE HILLSTOW PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

ZALIM 8-0 Mulley 1. AROHA LASS 8-13 J. Warren 2. AMIKO 8-4 Thompson 3. MARCH ON 8-13 Higon 4.

Not run: Cigarette, Charming Kiss, Queen of Hearts.

Won by: Neck, 1/2 length, 4 lengths. Time: 1 minute 28 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 12 and Rs. 8.

THE GOALUNDO PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

ADJUTANT 8-10 Adley 1. SHADY NOOK 7-4 Tomlin 2. SPORT ROYAL 7-8 Mulley 3. DESERT LAW 9-4 Davis 4.

Not run: Aspeke Seavame, Berkeley, Hunt, Queen of Bannockburn, Kesarsing.

Won by: 5 lengths, Short Head, 3 lengths. Time: 1 minute 41 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 30 and Rs. 9.

EXHIBITION TENNIS AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3 (PTT): In the exhibition tennis matches organised by the Ahmedabad Tennis Badminton and Billiards Association today, American player Dorfmann defeated Nareish Kumar after a keen contest. The scores were: 5/7 4/6 6/1 6/2 and 6/2.

In the second match I. Dorfmann beat G. Vasant in straight sets. The scores were: 7/5 6/2.

Tomorrow there will be the Doubles in addition to Singles. Bombay's Jimmy Mehta will join the match.

Badminton At Dadar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There was little of note in a day filled with walk overs in the Dadar Parsi Gymkhana Open Badminton Tournament.

G. P. Shirke and Dongre passed into the semi-final round of the Men's doubles by gaining a walk over. Shirke also in partnership with Mrs. Dixit easily beat S. S. Parulekar and Miss Ahuja in the second round of the Mixed doubles.

The following were the results: MIXED DOUBLES (Second Round) G. P. Shirke and Mrs. Dixit beat S. S. Parulekar and Miss Ahuja 15-1, 15-7, 13-5 V. Pratap and Miss Sathe w.o. 'T' Pair.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Second Round) N. S. Mani R. Neelakantan beat K. K. Suchdev and R. K. Suchdev 15-7, 15-9, S. P. Soonawalla and R. P. Soonawalla vs K. R. Swamy and K. M. Gandhi 15-7, 13-15 (unfinished).

(Quarter Final): G. P. Shirke and Dongre w.o. V. P. Kapadia and A. O. Mistry.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (First Round) Miss Oak and Partner w.o. 'B' Pair, Mrs. S. Diwaker and Partner w.o. 'D' Pair.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Quarter finals) 6-00 p.m. Miss Pandit and Mrs. Talekar vs Mrs. Joshi and Partner. 6-30 p.m. Mrs. K. Mistry and Miss Khambatia vs Mrs. N. Lewis and Miss R. Satara-wala, 7-00 p.m. Miss Motiwalla and Miss Dastur vs Mrs. Sheila Diwaker and Partner.

MIXED DOUBLES: 7-30 p.m. (2nd round) Ram Deodhar & Mrs. Magh vs W. Gomes and Mrs. Lyons, 8-00 p.m. (Quarter-final) S. V. Pratap and Miss Sathe vs C. B. Kalappa and Mrs. Lewis 8-30 p.m. (2nd round) A. R. Kavarana and Miss Dastur vs P. D'Silva and Miss Everet.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Saturday seems to be a crowded day at the Oval in Women's Hockey League. Bombay Grey's 'B' gained a solitary goal win over Blue Wizards early in the evening in the Second Division and in the First Division City 'A' beat Lusitanians 'A' by the odd goal in three.

After a goalless first session, the Lusis defence gave way in the second period. Joan Arkle scored for City followed by Miss Cuckoo Peters. Thereafter, Miss Priscilla Gonsalves reduced the margin for the Lusis.

The solitary goal in the Grey's 'B' vs Blue Wizards encounter was scored by Miss J. Reader for the former.

PURSHOTTAM SHIELD CRICKET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Purshottam Shield Cricket Tournament commences on Sunday.

The following are the fixtures: Naik's Merry Maharashtrians C. C. Khar Gymkhana, Khar Gymkhana Ground. Umpires: Mr. S. V. Gangoli and Mr. M. S. Merchant.

Mahim Juvenile C.C., Prabhu Young Cricketers, Times Ground, Azad Maidan. Umpires: Mr. M. R. Bhikaji and Mr. G. R. Morparia.

Sind Hindus S. Club, Fort Vijay C. C. 'B', Fort Vijay Ground, Azad Maidan. Umpires: Mr. M. S. Joseph and Mr. B. A. Sakardande.

Young Social C. Club, Cricket Club of Santa Cruz, Cross Maidan, Plot No. 7. Umpires: Mr. N. S. Achadwala and Mr. M. R. Koli.

Crescent Cricket Club, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Ground. Umpires: Mr. J. J. Singapore and Mr. A. M. Manna.

D. D. Hindlekar's XI, Maharashtra Young Cris., Cross Maidan, Plot No. 2. Umpires: Mr. S. M. Makhlja and Mr. R. D. Kumbhar.

Naik's Merry Maharashtrians C. C. 'B', Fort Vijay Cricket Club 'A', Sunder C.C. Ground. Umpires: Mr. D. K. Naik and Mr. G. S. Richarua.

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ENGLAND FIGHTS BACK SPLENDIDLY

Australian Batsmen Fail On Second Day

MORRIS RECORDS A DOUBLE CENTURY IN FOURTH TEST

ADELAIDE, February 3, (PTI-Reuters).

ENGLAND were making a fighting reply to Australia's first innings total of 371 when stumps were drawn on the second day of the Fourth Test here.

They had scored 96 for the loss of two wickets at the close. The two star batsmen Len Hutton (not out 56) and Denis Compton (not out 5) will resume their third wicket partnership on Monday.

Australia, apparently set for a big score, lost their remaining seven wickets today for the addition of 117 runs, the last five batsmen falling for fourteen runs.

Opening bat Arthur Morris just failed to carry his bat, being last man out for 206, highest score in the present series.

Roy Tattersall, Lancashire off-spin bowler, playing in his first test claimed three wickets, including that of Morris, for 95 runs.

Alec Bedser, the Surrey pace bowler, also took three wickets at a cost of 74 runs, while Douglas Wright returned to his best form to take four for 99 with leg breaks and googlies.

It was Wright who split the overnight fourth wicket partnership between Morris and Keith Miller. He had Miller caught at backward short leg where Freddie Brown did a juggling act before holding a hard chance. This proved the turning point of the Australian innings for after that only Ian Johnson stayed with Morris for any length of time and he was most uncomfortable throughout his knock of 16.

Morris lost his wicket when going for the bowling. His double century was the first in the Australia-England Tests since Donald Bradman and Sid Barnes each scored 234 at Sydney four years ago.

England, left with two hours battling before stumps, made a disastrous start. With only seven scored, pace bowler Ray Lindwall had Cyril Washbrook caught by Iverson for two.

But then Hutton and Reg Simpson (29) scoring at almost a run a minute added 73 for the second wicket before Bill Johnston completely beat Simpson.

Compton began nervously but safely played out time with Hutton.

SCORE BOARD

Australia (1st Innings)				
K. Archer c Compton b Bedser ..	0			
A. R. Morris b Tattersall ..	206			
A. L. Hassett c Evans b Wright ..	43			
N. Harvey b Bedser ..	43			
K. R. Miller c Brown b Wright ..	44			
J. Burke b Tattersall ..	12			
Ian Johnson c Evans b Bedser ..	16			
R. Lindwall lbw b Wright ..	1			
D. Tallon b Tattersall ..	0			
W. Johnston c Hutton b Wright ..	1			
J. Iverson not out ..	5			
Extras ..	0			
TOTAL ..	371			
Fall of wickets: 1/0, 2/95, 3/205, 4/281, 5/310, 6/347, 7/363, 8/366, 9/367.				
Bowling Analysis				
	O	M	R	W
Bedser ..	26	4	74	3
Wright ..	16	3	63	0
Tattersall ..	25	1	99	4
Brown ..	25	5	95	3
Compton ..	3	0	24	0
MCC (First Innings)	1	0	11	0
Hutton batting ..	56			
Washbrook c Iverson b Lindwall ..	2			
Simpson b Bill Johnston ..	29			
Compton batting ..	5			
Extras ..	4			
TOTAL (for 2 wickets) ..	96			
Fall of wickets: 1/7, 2/80.				
Bowling Analysis				
	O	M	R	W
Lindwall ..	5	0	23	1
Miller ..	7	2	18	0
K. Johnson ..	8	0	26	0
Iverson ..	9	2	20	0
B. Johnston ..	5	2	5	1

POLICE CRICKET TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The semi-final of the Police Cricket Tournament between Tata Sports and Parsi Gymkhana commenced today with the Parsis batting first, scoring 175 runs for the loss of four wickets at the close of play.

Mainstay of the Parsi batting was once again M. M. Panday, who remained unbeaten with 64 to his credit, while J. B. Patel the other not out has compiled a valuable 20 runs. Gamadia and M. R. Khan were also responsible for respectable contributions of 28 and 34 respectively.

Mohiddin, helped by wicket-keeper Kanga's stumpings bagged two wickets, while Kotian also accounted for the same number of batsmen.

The match will be continued tomorrow at Kennedy Sea Face.

The scores were: PARSI GYMKHANA (First Innings): T. K. Contractor c Makwa b Kotian 10; M. R. Khan b Kotian 34; M. M. Panday batting 64; D. H. Wadia c Kanga b Mohiddin 28; J. B. Patel batting 20. Extras 14. Total 175 for 4 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: P. I. Makwa 5-2-12-0; S. M. Shankar 6-2-15-0; D. T. Kotian 25/9/61/2; M. M. Mohiddin 24/8/51/2.

WIMCO ANNEX MOONLIGHT CUP

MADRAS, Feb. 3 (PTI): Wimco Sports Club, Madras Football League champions, won the cup in the Moonlight Football Tournament here today, beating Bangalore Blues by one goal to nil in the final.

The all-important goal which came in the tenth minute of the first half was a lucky one. Insideleft Thangaraj centred from the extreme flank. Blue's custodian Varadaraj blocked the ball with his body. Off the rebound centre-forward Alagiriswamy, who was nearby, tried to drive in. The ball struck the post but fortunately for Wimco, went in.

DELHI OLYMPIC MEET

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3 (PTI): On the second day of the Delhi State Olympic Meet, today, 30 final events were concluded, in the course of which three state records were broken.

The Marathon race over the customary distance of 26 miles and 385 yards was won by Suraj Singh Mathur in the excellent time of 2 hours 45 minutes 28.3 secs.—a new state record. Mathur's nearest rival finished a good mile and a half behind.

In the 1000 metres cycling time trial, Madan Mohan, who last year created a new record, again improved his time by 57 seconds to win the event in 1 minute 25.2 secs.

Lying a handy second till the last 60 yards from home, Mohan Singh of the IAF spurred brilliantly to win the 3000 metres in the record time of nine minutes eighteen point four seconds.

Tourists Lead In 1st Innings

WORRELL SCORES TOUR'S SECOND CENTURY

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 3 (PTI): At the close of the second day's play of their match here, the Commonwealth touring team led Hyderabad State XI by 210 runs with four wickets in hand. The visitors, who had scored 56 yesterday without loss, batted throughout the day and a brilliant century by their vice-captain Worrell and two three-figure partnerships were the features of their innings.

After Gimblett and Ikin had carried their opening wicket partnership to exactly a century, Worrell and skipper Ames were concerned in a 116-run stand for the third wicket. Worrell went on to complete his second century of the tour.

The tourists appeared to have set 400 as their target by close of play. Consequently, when the total was 321 for four wickets Fishlock was seen in an entirely different light after resumption. He scored his next 52 runs in 55 minutes and when he was out five minutes before close of play, the total had reached 400.

The brunt of the Hyderabad attack was borne by the former India off-break bowler Gulam Ahmed and Ibrahim Khan. They alone commanded any respect from the tourists and Ahmed was well worth his three wickets for 137 runs.

SCORE BOARD

HYDERABAD STATE (1st Innings)	
COMMONWEALTH XI (1st Innings)	197
Gimblett c Nasiralkhan b Gulam Ahmed ..	56
W. Ikin c Nizamiyar Khan b Bhooopathy ..	54
Worrell c Albans b Rabboan ..	100
Ames c b Gulam Ahmed ..	45
Fishlock c Nizamiyar Khan b Gulam Ahmed ..	80
Grieves c Rabbani b Ibrahim Khan ..	46
Sutcliffe not out ..	15
Dooland not out ..	6
Extras ..	3
Total (for 6 wks.) ..	407

Fall of wickets: 1-100, 2-122, 3-238, 4-269, 5-352, 6-400.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Ibrahim Khan ..	29	2	112	1
Prasad ..	7	0	24	0
Gulam Ahmed ..	40	6	137	3
Bhooopathy ..	18	2	65	1
Rabbani ..	3	0	11	1
Qureshi ..	4	0	36	0
Nasirali Khan ..	2	0	19	0

CHESS TOURNAMENT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

BOMBAY, Saturday. Before a distinguished gathering, which included the Swiss Consul-General, Dr. Sonderegger, Raja Maharaj Singh distributed the prizes at the prize giving ceremony of the Bombay State Chess Tournament, which concluded recently at the "Chetana."

Speaking on the occasion, His Excellency appealed to lovers of the game to give this best of all indoor games their wholehearted support. He, also, took this opportunity of announcing a donation of Rs. 200 towards the Chess Club of India.

R. E. Fontana of Switzerland was awarded the first prize. R. B. Sapre and P. G. Dongre who stood second and third were also awarded prizes.

MYSORE STATE OLYMPICS

Oswald Fernandi Lowers An Indian Record

BANGALORE, Feb. 3 (PTI): Twenty-one-year-old Oswald Fernandi (Hindustan Aircraft Factory) clipped off 2 seconds from the All-India Record of 13.6 seconds for the last lap of 200 metres in the 1000 metres cycling time trial in the Mysore State Olympics here today. This new timing was established in the semi-final rounds of the meet.

C. Muniappa took 1 hour, 12 minutes, 12 seconds to complete the 25-mile cycling road race. This was the first time this event was conducted by the State Olympics.

A. C. C. ANNUAL ATHLETIC MEET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The distinguishing feature of this afternoon's Eight Annual Athletic Meet of the Associated Cement Companies Sports Club held at the Brabourne Stadium was that the individual champion, C. S. Fernandes won the championship for four years running and also claimed this honour for the seventh time, out of the eight years that it has been held.

C. S. Fernandes scored 11 points, while a close runner-up was found in C. R. Balakrishna with only one point separating them.

Mr. Dharamsey Khatau presided and Mrs. Khatau distributed the trophies.

The following were the results: 110 METRES HURDLES: C. S. Fernandes 1, C. R. Balakrishna 2, D. Pereira 3.

75 METRES RUN (Men over 40): M. V. Menon 1, J. V. Desouza 2, R. V. Wagh 3.

75 METRES RUN (Women) Miss Judge 1, B. Fernandes 2, Roda Shroff 3.

100 METRES RUN (Men) Mr. C. S. Fernandes 1, D. Pereira 2, A. G. Pereira 3.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP: C. R. Balakrishna 1, S. C. Karkera 2, C. J. Fernandes 3.

200 METRES RUN: Mr. A. C. Pereira 1, D. Pereira 2, C. S. Fernandes 3.

1 PATATO GATHERING (Women): Mrs. Lobato 1, Miss R. Shroff 2, Mrs. B. Fernandes 3.

50 METRES RACK RUN: R. B. Kundaji 1, M. V. Menon 2, P. N. Vazifdar 3.

THROWING TEE JAVLIN: Kall Mody 1, C. R. Balakrishna 2, H. Haladwala 3.

400 METRES RUN (Gents Inst) R. M. Thingalaya 1, Sheena 2, M. Desouza 3.

1000 METRES RUN: C. S. Fernandes 1, R. J. Dalal 2, D. Pereira 3.

PARTNERS RACE: Dattaram W. T. Fernandes 1, M. V. Menon 2, J. Kanga 3, A. C. Fonseca 4, V. Desouza 5.

CHARIOT RACE: Miss Judge & Mrs. J. B. Mehta 1, Mrs. B. Fernandes & W. T. Fernandes 2, Mrs. D. Lobato and Himat Singh 3.

400 METRES RELAY (c. & 100) Dent D. Pereira 1, A. G. Pereira 2, Y. Dattaram 3.

FOLLOW THE MUSIC (over forty) A. S. Ramaswamy 1, M. V. Menon 2, J. V. Desouza 3.

CHETTY BALANCING: Mrs. A. Lobato 1, Miss K. Ghista 2, Mrs. D. Fernandes 3.

1500 METRES RUN: S. C. Karkera 1, K. Bhoja 2, R. J. Dalal 3.

MUSICAL CHAIRS: Miss P. Cooper 1, B. Karkera 2, Mrs. Florio Fonseca 3.

400 METRES MIXED RELAY: (A X 100) C. M. I. 1, A. C. C. 2.

4000 METRES CYCLE TAP RACE (Gents): A. R. Havewala 1, P. R. Sarkari 2, M. R. Hanwalla 3.

TUG-OF-WAS: A.C.C. (B. Team) 1, A.C.C. (A. Team) 2.

800 METRES RUN: S. C. Karkera 1, K. Bhoja 2, A. G. Pereira 3.

HIGH JUMP: C. R. Balakrishna 1, M. V. Menon 2, A. C. Fonseca 3.

PUTTING THE SHOT: Kall Mody 1, H. Haladwala 2, S. C. Karkera 3.

INDIAN PRESS ATTACHE IN LONDON RESIGNS

(From Our Correspondent) LONDON, Feb. 3: Sardar Khushwant Singh, Press Attache, India House, called "Gentleman Smiler", on account of his sunny temperament and gentle manners, has resigned. Sardar Khushwant Singh has proceeded on three months' leave, prior to relinquishing his office.

Sardar Khushwant Singh joined India House nearly three years ago. In no time he made himself popular with both his colleagues and British journalists.

The India Journalists' Association, recently put it on record its appreciation of the co-operation and help it had received from the Press Attache. His departure from India House is definitely a blow to its publicity department. The journalists, who have to deal with India House, deeply regret his resignation.

Sardar Khushwant Singh proposes to devote his time to compiling a history of the Sikhs.

"MIND OF WOMAN"

60-Page ILLUSTRATED, revised and enlarged 8th. Edition of this most fascinating, instructive and informative book (Price Rs. 6) sent FREE, against 3-anna stamp for postage etc. RAI INSTITUTE, POONA 4, INDIA.



Swami Vivekananda's birthday anniversary will be celebrated with a programme of discourses and recitals today at the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar.

Aftermath Of Atom Bomb Test Explosions?

RADIO-ACTIVE SNOWFALL PUZZLES SCIENTISTS

Rochester (New York), Feb. 3. (PTI-Reuters).
RADIO-active snow, presumably an aftermath of the atom bomb tests in Nevada 1,500 miles away, fell here this week.

But scientists reported the radio activity was too slight to be dangerous to human beings.

First indication that radio activity from the atom bomb tests was drifting at least 1,600 miles from Las Vegas was given in Canada on Wednesday. Scientists in Ottawa said radio-active dust was discovered but it too was harmless.

The Atomic Energy Commission announced in New York that it was investigating the reports that snow which fell in the Rochester area this week was "measurably radio-active."

Exact location of the tests was not given, but they were made in this state in the 100-mile radius of Rochester.

The office of Governor Dewey of New York said it had been informed that "minute quantities of radio activity" were found in snow that fell recently in Rochester.

The Atomic Energy Commission's statement said a full investigation was being made with the co-operation of the University of Rochester.

Atomic Weapons Test

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Atomic explosions on a closely guarded 5,000 square miles in Nevada may make conventional artillery and aerial bombardment in war obsolete, some military students said.

Officials, fearful of dropping the slightest hint, had refused to talk. But evidence from Las Vegas, nearest city to the testing range, suggests that new atomic weapons, rather than the proven atom bomb, are on trial.

LONDON, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Three United States Civil Defence planners headed by Mr. Millard Caldwell, United States Director of Civil Defence, and Governor of Florida, arrived in London by air today to study British Civil Defence.

U. S. Won't Hang Back

TRUMAN ON EFFORTS TO AVERT WAR

Philadelphia, Feb. 3. (PTI-Reuters): President Truman said today there was good reason to hope for success in preventing another world war.

He said the United States "shirked her responsibilities in the 1920's".

"We cannot shirk them now," he continued. "We have a tremendous responsibility to lead."

The President was speaking at the dedication of a chapel to four army chaplains killed in World War II.

"If we can get over the present crisis successfully—if we can restrain aggression before it bursts out into another world war, then things will be easier in the future," he said.

WORKING WITH OTHERS
"And I think we can do this. We can't be sure, of course, but there is good reason to hope for success," Mr. Truman added. He said the United States was trying to establish world peace so that all men could live together in brotherhood and freedom. To do this, it was working with other nations to create the rule of law in the world.

"We could not do it by ourselves if we tried," he said. "We are acting as one member of a whole community of nations dedicated to the concept of the rule of law. As in all other communities, the members of this community of nations have many different ideas and interests and do not all speak with one voice. Some are cautious and some are impatient."

"We cannot always have our own way in this community, but we have a tremendous responsibility to lead and not to hang back," he said.

"We shirked our responsibilities in the 1920's. We cannot shirk them now. We must resume that responsibility now, and it will take everything we have—all the brains and the resources that we can mobilize."

Commenting on Gen. Eisenhower's report on the people of Europe, the President said: "They are working very hard, and if we all work together, we can be successful."

Typhus In Korea

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): United Nations troops on the Korean western front Friday captured a Chinese and a North Korean suffering from typhus.

Unconfirmed reports had earlier claimed a widespread typhus epidemic among Communist troops. This was said to be one of the reasons for the Communists' apparent reluctance to resist the United Nations advance.

ANDHRA CONGRESS ELECTIONS COMPLETED

BOMBAY, Feb. 3 (UPI): The Congress Election to the AICC from Andhra Desa, which were postponed from time to time owing to various reasons, have now been completed and the results of 124 seats declared already. It was learnt in Bombay today.

The batch of ten representatives which was elected by Shri S.K. Patil, the Working Committee nominee, to conduct these Congress elections in Andhra Desa returned to Bombay today.

On account of court orders, the elections in Guntur District could not be conducted. It is, however, expected that these will also be completed by the end of this month.

Pak Guards Open Fire

COOCH BEHAR (West Bengal), Feb. 3 (UPI): Pakistan border guards stationed at Bhurungamari-Nageswari (Rangpur) opened fire on some traders, alleged to be black marketers, while they were on their way to Choudhury-Ghat, a border market of Dinhat on January 24. Twelve persons were injured.

Alladi Criticises U.N. Assembly Verdict

DECISION BRANDING CHINA DOES NOT REPRESENT REAL WORLD OPINION

MADRAS, February 3, (UPI).

"THE resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly branding the People's Government of China as aggressor, far from averting a possible global war and helping to bring about cessation of hostilities in Korea, will only serve to promote and strengthen international strife and discord," said Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar in an interview today.

SANS PASSPORT AND SANS VISA

RANGOON, Feb. 3 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Indian Socialist leader, arrived here by air from Calcutta today without a passport and visa.

It is understood that he forgot them at Calcutta. Influential Indian Congress leaders, who were present at the airport to receive the Socialist leader however, helped Dr. Lohia in regularizing his travel requirements without much difficulty. Dr. Lohia is here as the special invited guest of the all Burma Indian Congress.

GANDHI SAMADHI BILL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3 (PTI): A bill to secure the proper maintenance of Mahatma Gandhi's Rajghat 'Samadhi' and surrounding areas is expected to be passed by Parliament which will re-assemble on February 5 with the Hindu Code Bill on the top of the legislative agenda.

Two persons were detained in Ahmedabad under the Preventive Detention Act on the ground that they were "acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of foodgrains".

U. S. RAIL STRIKE SPREADS

Korea War Supplies Delayed: 150,000 Jobless In Industries

CHICAGO, February 3. (PTI-Reuters).
Factories turned away workers, Korean war supplies were delayed and mail and food supplies stopped today as a spreading rail strike got a stanglehold on American industrial and communal life.

Shunters and switchmen in Detroit and Chicago began the strike on Monday in protest against the Government's wage freeze order, and in defiance of court injunctions.

By today the strike—the second over wages in six weeks—had spread to 27 railway systems in at least 12 major cities, and caused temporary unemployment to at least 150,000 workers in other industries.

A United States attorney, Mr. Otto Kerner, said in Chicago today that the Government planned to press to an early conclusion its action for contempt of court in defying the orders against striking.

In Washington, the National Mediation Board, which handles Railway Labour disputes, was trying again to bring union and management representatives together, after failing to do so yesterday.

In Cleveland, a Federal Judge ordered the strikers' Union to show cause next Thursday why it should not be held in contempt of court.

Preventive Detention In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3 (UPI): Two persons, one belonging to the city and the other to a nearby village, have been detained today by the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad under the preventive detention act for acting in a manner prejudicial to the supply of foodgrains to the citizens of Ahmedabad.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 3 (PTI): The Zamindari Abolition Fund in Uttar Pradesh now exceeds Rs. 28,15,00,000.

'LADIES' ON BAD DAYS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3 (PTI): Ladies will have to give their seats to distinguished visitors and sit with the men in the Indian Parliament.

The Ladies' Gallery, with accommodation for about thirty, is being converted into the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery, while the present Distinguished Visitors' Gallery, with eighteen seats, has been set apart for heads of Diplomatic Missions in the Indian capital. Ladies will now sit in the General Visitors' Gallery but a dozen seats have been reserved for those who refuse to sit in equality with the men and insist on "segregation".

I Shall Be On Side Of China

COLE ATTACKS BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UPI): An outspoken attack on the British foreign policy and warning against being dragged into war by America is made in today's "New Statesman" by Professor G. D. H. Cole, outstanding labour party publicist.

He writes: "If Great Britain gets dragged into the war with China by Americans, I shall be on the side of China and as I believe will be my fellow countrymen. This will make deep rifts in our national solidarity."

"If Great Britain agrees to re-arm Western Germany, I shall feel unable to take any further part in exhorting British workers to make all out productive effort, in order to produce arms for war which no longer, in any sense, will be a war for freedom and democracy."

Cole, a few weeks ago, withdrew from the chairmanship of the Fabian Society. It was understood that he disagreed with the Fabian support of the Korean war.

It is generally admitted here that Cole's powerful statement was bound to influence large number of labour and liberal people of this country.

One 'Red' Shot Dead

MADRAS, Feb. 3 (PTI): One armed man, described as a Communist, was shot dead yesterday in an encounter with the police near Murikimil village, on the borders of the Kurnool district, according to information received here.

No Halting At The 38th Parallel?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. (PTI-Reuters)

THE United States State Department last night discouraged speculation about halting at the 38th Parallel "at this time" because it would not help the United Nations to restore peace in Korea.

The mission of repelling the Communist aggression in Korea, the Department said in a statement, "will be vigorously pressed".

It constituted the most formal official reaction here to information obtained from highly placed authorities on Thursday.

This information was that high officials had decided the United Nations forces should stop at the 38th Parallel if they are able to reach it.

POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE
The reason for this according to these responsible informants, who could not be named, was that the Parallel still had political significance as a possible basis for a cease-fire in the conflict. Last night's statement spoke of the military mission of United Nations forces in Korea, and also of United Nations efforts to restore peace in Korea.

It made no reference to the possibility that military movements could be modified in the interest of promoting the chances for a negotiated settlement.

Special Census Stamp On February 1
NEW DELHI, Feb. 3 (PTI): Inland postal letters are being impressed with a special rubber stamp from February 1 to remind the people of the forthcoming census and the need for getting themselves enumerated.

The square stamp has the figure of a man and a woman holding the hands of a child standing in between.

Tribesman Shot Dead For Collecting Salt
ACCRA (Gold Coast), Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): One person was killed when police fired on tribesmen collecting salt at Songor Lagoon, near Ada, 67 miles east of Accra, on Thursday.

Anti-Red Raid
TOKYO, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Police in Yokohama, near here, raided a printing shop on Friday and seized 20,000 anti-American leaflets being printed for the Japanese Communist Party.

RESERVE BANK'S ROLE IN RURAL FINANCE

Need For Close Liaison With Industrial Co-operatives

BOMBAY, February 3. (UPI).

AN information conference on the role of the Reserve Bank in the sphere of rural finance, convened by the Reserve Bank of India under the chairmanship of Professor D. R. Gadgil, concluded its deliberations in Bombay this afternoon.

Besides the Governor of the Bank, the Deputy Governor, and officials of the Reserve Bank, and certain Government officers, the conference was attended by Messrs. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, R. G. Saria and V. P. Varde, Dr. B. V. Narayanswamy Naidu and Prof. D. G. Karve.

AMEND THE ACT
The conference considered the question of providing for a larger measure of financial assistance from the Reserve Bank to co-operative banks. Both by extending the scope of the provisions already existing in the Reserve Bank of India Act and also by introducing new provisions in the Act to cover finance for essential objects for which no provision exists at present, such as the financing of industrial co-operatives. It was recognised that the assistance should also extend to States which, in the co-operative aspect, were relatively undeveloped and the needs of such areas were generally considered.

The helpful attitude of the Reserve Bank in accepting the proposal to extend finance for agricultural operations to 12 months normally. And, in special cases, to 15 months and their preparedness to purchase the debentures of Land Mortgage Banks to a greater extent than in the past were noted with satisfaction. It was suggested that the Reserve Bank might provide Agricultural Finance to co-operative banks for medium-term purposes also to a limited extent.

The conference proposed that, in view of the larger financial assistance envisaged from the Reserve Bank, close liaison should be established between the Reserve Bank and the co-operative banks by providing for the inspection of such banks by the Reserve Bank on a statutory basis. It was also agreed that the establishment of an expert Standing Advisory Committee in association with the Agricultural Credit Department would be very desirable.

Another proposal that found favour with the conference was that the Reserve Bank should undertake a survey into the present conditions and requirements of rural finance, so as to obtain the factual basis on which long-term policy on questions of rural finance could be based.

The conference received a deputation of the Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association who explained their views on the position of indigenous bankers to the credit system, and the question of a link being established between them and the Reserve Bank.

Gur Frozen

MIRAJ, Feb. 3: Over 50,000 maunds of "gur" have been frozen at Miraj, Sangli and Madhavpur recently while in transit to places outside the south Satara district under orders of the Collector, Mr. S. R. Sukthankar. Government will purchase the "gur" for distribution to the public at controlled rates through co-operative societies, it was understood here reliably.

CHANDERNAGORE AGREEMENT

PARIS, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Citizenship rights are protected in the 12-clause treaty between India and France recognizing the de jure transfer to India of Chandernagore, former French possession twenty miles north of Calcutta, it was learned here today.

Sardar Hardit Singh Malik, Indian Ambassador to France, and M. Guy De La Tournelle, Political Affairs Chief at the French Foreign Office, signed the treaty on behalf of their governments yesterday.

Stop Press

MRS. PANDIT FOR MEXICO CITY
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit is to fly from Washington on Tuesday to Mexico City to present her credentials to the Mexican President.

RADIOACTIVE SNOW ON CHICAGO STREETS
CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Scientists here announced today that snow in Chicago's streets was radioactive—giving a menacing aspect to the cold, white powder left after a recent storm.

But there was nothing to fear, they added, because that the atomic snow fall had made the city less radioactive than the luminous day of a watch.

BRITAIN DECLINES LAKE SUCCESS
LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): The British Government today informed Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, that it was unable to offer London "or some other city in Britain for the holding of the next session of the General Assembly". It is believed most probable that the General Assembly would now meet in New York for the 1951 session.

Food Position In Bijapur District

The food position in Bijapur District was not at all disappointing, stated the Collector of the district at his monthly press conference at Bijapur, on Tuesday last. He described as highly exaggerated the reports appearing in a section of the press drawing a gloomy picture of the situation.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3 (UPI): India's Chief Justice, Sir Harilal Kania, is arriving at Allahabad on February 6 on a three-day official visit.

GREAT URDU POET PASSES AWAY

Allamah Simab
Akbarabadi

The famous Urdu poet of Indian Continent, Allamah Simab Akbarabadi, died in Karachi, on the morning of Wednesday last (31st January, 1951), at the age of 71 years.



Allamah Simab Akbarabadi came from Agra (U.P.). He had written several volumes of poetry in Urdu, including the translation of Koran in verse. He was held in very high esteem both in India and Pakistan. He was an inspiration to countless young and rising poets in the country. In his death Urdu has lost one of its greatest sons. Allamah Simab leaves behind his widow and four sons.

FOUR U. S. NEGROES ELECTROCUTED

RICHMOND, (Virginia), Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Four of the seven Martinsville Negroes sentenced for the alleged rape of a white woman were electrocuted here Friday.

A twenty-seven-year-old white man, George Thomas Bailey, went to the electric chair before them for the rape-slitting of a fourteen-year-old Halifax county school girl.

Six hours earlier, the American Supreme Court refused a stay of execution on the Negroes after a dramatic midnight conference in Washington between the Negroes' attorneys and Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson.

It was Virginia's largest multiple execution.

FOOD CONTROL HAS TO STAY

SURAT, Feb. 3 (PTI): "Food control has to stay till an atmosphere is created when the common man will feel there is enough food in the country," said Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand, President of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industries.

Addressing the Managing Committee of the Surat Chamber of Commerce today, Mr. Tulsidas said there could not be any gradual decontrol, "either there should be effective control, or there should be complete decontrol."

Mr. Tulsidas asked the mercantile community to work for the amelioration of the middle and lower classes, who are "suffering today."

The present troubles arose out of shortage of goods, and unless production increased there was no possibility of relief from control, Mr. Tulsidas said.

More Oil This Year

HAIFA, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Haifa oil refineries hope soon to be working at double last year's production rate of 700,000 tons. The plant will then still be well below its full capacity of 4,500,000 tons a year.

ARAB STATES SIGN MUTUAL AID PACT

Jordan Keeps Out

CAIRO, February 3. (PTI-Reuters). SIX members of the Arab League with a combined population of about forty million signed a pact Friday for mutual aid in case of attack from any source including an attack from an Arab country.

Jordan refused to sign because she wants the joint aid from the Arab countries to apply only if an Arab country or countries were attacked by non-Arab state.

The pact links the military and political strategy of the six states—Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Yemen.

It replaces a collective security pact signed by all members of the Arab League except Jordan and Iraq.

A committee of Chiefs of Staff will be set up to act as liaison between the Arab Governments and the joint defence council of Foreign and Defence Ministers of Arab states.

India's Plans To Step Up Cotton Production

DISCUSSIONS IN LAHORE CONFERENCE

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

MR. Chamanlal B. Parikh, India's Chief Delegate to the Third Session of the International Cotton Advisory Committee meeting here, said today that the estimated carry-over of cotton in India at the end of the 1950-51 season would be eleven lakhs bales.

In a statement on the cotton situation in India before the committee, Mr. Parikh said that the Government of India had adopted measures to produce an additional six lakhs bales of cotton during the current season to increase cotton production to four million bales in 1951-52.

Mr. Parikh said that India had imported cotton from East Africa and the Sudan. She had also entered into an agreement with the Uganda Government, and hoped to import additional cotton from the United States.

Except for hedge contracts and sales to overseas buyers for export purposes, Mr. Parikh said, Government had permitted trading in ready contracts and delivery contracts relating to the 1950-51 cotton.

ZONAL SCHEME

Mr. Parikh also made these points:

A zonal scheme for equitable distribution of cotton to textile mills, and control over production, distribution and prices of cloth were continued during the current season. A cotton textile working party had been appointed to suggest measures for increasing textile production and lowering its cost.

Export of yarn of all counts had been banned and export of coarse and medium cloth suspended after it exceeded the target of six thousand million yards upto June 1951.

The statement made on behalf of the Belgian delegate, who was absent, described the situation of the textile industry in Belgium as "serious" and said "if cotton imports from America do not improve, unemployment may result."

The Egyptian delegate said his government had always adopted a policy of non-interference with the free cotton market. It was trying to improve the quality of Egyptian cotton and had succeeded in finding new varieties.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON

The French delegate said that due to high cotton prices, artificial fibre was being used more and more in France. He expressed the fear that due to high cotton prices, several strata of consumers in the country would limit their cotton consumption which would ultimately decrease industrial employment and tend to lower the standard of living of the people.

A meeting of the Central Standing Finance Committee will be held in the evening of Tuesday, February 6, in the Central Hall, Parliament House, New Delhi. Mr. C. D. Deshmukh will preside.

Westerling For Moluccas

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Capt. Raymond (Turco) Westerling, wanted for leading the "Heavenly Host" armed revolt in Indonesia in January, 1950, was believed today to be on his way to the South Moluccas, group of islands which was set up as a "republic" a year ago in defiance of Indonesian authority.

Westerling, Dutch ex-soldier whose private army seized the town of Bandung, was granted asylum in Brussels a month ago. He will be arrested, if he sets foot in his homeland.

Yesterday he was reported to have left Brussels by air and Belgian police thought his plane was bound for Spain or Tangiers. Today's conjecture was by the Amsterdam newspaper 'De Telegraaf' which said there were strong indications that he would be parachuted into the Moluccas.

RECORD-BREAKING PLANE IMPOUNDED

LONDON, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): British Customs temporarily impounded yesterday the converted 'Mustang' fighter in which Capt. Charles Blair, 41-year-old Pan-American pilot, set up a New York to London record on Wednesday.

His time was seven hours 48 minutes. It was explained that all aircraft arriving in Britain except those belonging to scheduled airlines, were subject to a twenty per cent duty after they had been in the country more than 48 hours.

PRAGUE PURGE

PRAGUE, February 3 (PTI-Reuters). More than 120 officials and employees of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Trade have been dismissed, it was learned here today. Some were members of the Communist Party. Many left their jobs on February 1. Others have been given two or three months' notice.

BERLINERS RECALL AMERICAN RAIDS

46 Arrested: More Coming In

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): West German police swooped on Communist "peace fighters" covering bombed sites with wreaths bearing slogans today, sixth anniversary of one of the heaviest American daylight raids.

They had arrested 46 by noon and others were still being brought in.

The wreaths bore such inscriptions as: "To the devil with Eisenhower", "Aml (Yank) go home", and "Germans at one table".

Employees of numerous east German firms interrupted their work today to pay silent tribute to the victims of the air raid.

All East Berlin newspapers carried articles on the subject. 'Neues Deutschland', official newspaper of the East German Socialist Unity (Communist) Party devoted a full page to it.

It depicted some droppings planes with the American insignia and declared "Never again a Feb. 3, 1945".

MORE BRITISH TROOPS

BONN, February 3 (PTI-Reuters). Troops in the British zone of Germany this year will be double the 1950 figure, British High Commissioner Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick said last night.

REDS PLAN BIG DEMONSTRATION

BERLIN, February 3 (PTI-Reuters). East German Communist youth leaders plan to bring a million young Germans to Berlin next August in a mass demonstration against the "remilitarisation of West Germany, and against war".

Herr Erich Honecker, chairman of the East German Free Youth Organisation, said here yesterday this festive event will replace all previous mass rallies. Youth coming to Berlin must demonstrate their will to fight all energy for peace.

BELGRADE SENTENCES FOR CONSPIRACY

BELGRADE, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters). The Federal Military Court sentenced one man to death today and fifteen, including three Yugoslav Ministers of pre-Communist days, to imprisonment for "political offences". Dushan Ilish, a lieutenant in the former Yugoslav Royalist Army, was sentenced to be shot for conspiring to overthrow Marshal Tito's regime and restore ex-King Peter, and for war crimes committed as a member of General Mihailovich's pan-Serb Chetnik movement.

HE CARRIED MESSAGE OF VEDANTA TO WEST

Tributes To Swami Vivekananda

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE great work of Swami Vivekananda was awakening the patriotic consciousness among his people by sacrificing his life at the altar of the Motherland," said Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, presiding over the eighty-ninth Birthday Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda at public meeting organised by the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram at C. J. Hall this evening.

Mr. Justice Bhagwati said that since his college days, he was inspired by the illuminating works of Swami Vivekananda. It was the great Swamiji he said, who had set out on his journey to the West to teach them Vedanta and to serve the poor and diseased in India, for whom his heart bled white. Swami Vivekananda, indeed, showed the way of practical Vedanta to the people, who could follow his teachings, in whatever walk of life they might be, he added.

The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. S. K. Patil, said that the beauty of lofty teachings of Swami Vivekananda lay in his emphasis that true Vedantism consisted not in running away from the realities of life, but in grappling with them and triumphing over them. Swami Vivekananda was a true patriot, who had lived and died in the service of his people, he said. It was Swami Vivekananda, he added, who had made his countrymen realise the truth of

Advaita, the highest religion preached by ancient Rishis of India.

Prof. Dhruven G. Patel of Bhavan College, Andheri, narrated some beautiful anecdotes of the divine relation that existed between Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and his greatest disciple, Swami Vivekananda, said that it was only Vivekananda who gave a practical shape to the great teaching of his Master.

Principal G. C. Bannerji said that the mighty work of Swami Vivekananda was to infuse strength and courage in his countrymen, whom he made to realise their own greatness from their hoary past.

Swami Abhedananda, who has returned to India after working at Boston branch of Sri Ramakrishna Mission in the United States for the last nine years, spoke of his experiences in America, where, he said, the foundation laid by the illustrious Master, Swami Vivekananda, had flowered into blossoming beauty. He added that the interest in the Indian philosophy and Vedanta was on increase in the West.

Swami Sambudhananda, Secretary of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, appealed to the people of Bombay to help the humanitarian work undertaken by Ramakrishna Mission in helping the distressed and diseased in Assam Earthquake and other natural calamities.

Ghetto Ban Postponed

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Dr. Mahan's Government has postponed for three years the ban on non-European students coming from neighbouring territories to South Africa for education.

The Department of Education said Friday this would give time for the Governments of the territories concerned to create alternative facilities of their own.

The Union imposed the ban last November saying it had not enough schools for its own non-European population.

REAL TEST OF FREEDOM

Chagla's Appeal To Youths

BOMBAY, Saturday. Bombay's Chief Justice Mr. M. C. Chagla today appealed to the youth of the country to cultivate a secular outlook and a democratic frame of mind as the twin goals worthy of achievement.

Mr. Chagla who was presiding over the annual prize distribution gathering of the Jai Hind College this evening said that liberty alone was no guarantee of democracy; there was need to develop a respect for the freedom and integrity of the individual too.

He appealed to the displaced persons not to segregate themselves into groups or classes, but regard themselves as part and parcel of this great country. Addressing himself to the students of the college he said that it was their task to build up noble traditions which the inheritors would be proud to possess.

Concluding Mr. Chagla said that the freedom of the country had brought infinite opportunities for the youth to reach heights unattainable by the past generations, but he hoped that the ideal of service to motherland would always be before them in all the walks of life, however humble be one's position.

Principal Advani welcoming the distinguished guests said that the college would be housed in its new buildings near the Government Law College by the end of the year.

Break In Cold Spell

BOMBAY, Saturday. Temperature in Bombay will generally rise during the next 24 hours, though it may still remain below normal, the Weather Bureau said tonight. Colaba's maximum temperature today was 80 degrees which is two degrees below the normal.

Bombay experienced the coldest morning of the winter today, the minimum temperature having fallen to 59 degrees, seven degrees below normal. In the suburbs, it was worse; the minimum recorded there being 53 degrees, a drop of four degrees from the previous day's temperature.

Cold wave continues to sweep over Cutch, Saurashtra, and Gujarat, where temperatures have further fallen. The minimum temperature at Ahmedabad was 43 degrees, 13 degrees below normal.

INDIANS IN BURMA CONFERENCE

RANGOON, Feb. 3 (PTI): Sardar Bahadur Dr. S. S. Dugal, President of the All-Burma Indian Congress, said here today that the Indian community in Burma should function in a manner that would help the country to maintain its vitality and grow from strength to strength in all directions. Dr. Dugal was delivering his presidential address before the fourth annual conference of the Congress. He added: "India and Burma have shown through centuries remarkable friendship, which has been heightened to a considerable degree since both the countries attained independence. Before the proceedings of the conference formally commenced, two minutes' silence was observed as a mark of respect to the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel."

India's Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, in a message to the Congress, said that "Burma and India have been drawing closer together, and I hope that all Indian nationals in Burma will help this process in every way."

LOHIA'S ADVICE

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Indian Socialist leader, addressing the conference, called for a mutual assistance pact between India and Burma and similar countries in Asia, and other parts of the world. He added: "Neutral powers in Asia and elsewhere should come closer but keep clear of the Atlantic and Soviet Blocs. This is the only way to build up a new Asia and a new world."

Dr. Lohia advised Indians in Burma to become "Burmans" and not to claim special privileges. There are nearly 8,00,000 Indians in Burma.

Locust Swarms Cross Into U. P.

AMBALA, Feb. 3: A swarm of locusts three miles in length and a mile and a half in breadth, passed through Karnal 45 miles east of Ambala on Thursday afternoon.

Another swarm of locusts about four miles in length and three miles in breadth passed over Karnal in the direction of west-to-east and crossed into Uttar Pradesh last evening.

With a view to effecting the highest possible economy in the administrative set up the Madhya Bharat civil secretariat is now being re-organised.

JUDICIARY GIVES HOPE OF 'GOOD CHEER'

Vaze Urges Vigilance About Civil Liberties

BOMBAY, Saturday. Mr. S. G. Vaze, president of the third session of the Bombay Civil Liberties Conference, said today that amid the most distressing conditions in which the people were living so far as civil liberties are concerned "the one source of good cheer is the manner in which the judicial authorities are standing up to their rights and duties everywhere."

In his presidential address, he said: "It reflects very great credit on them. We must ever remember their services to the nation in profound gratitude. We can easily detect a tendency amongst the holders of the highest executive positions to civil at the judiciary and resent what is looked upon as intrusion on their part into a sphere which properly belongs to the executive."

Mr. Vaze urged that the people should keep alive a feeling for civil liberty in their minds if they were to restore their national honour. The cause of civil liberty had fallen on evil days. Under the former regime our public men viewed with one another in condemning the repression of popular liberties but now the repression has become still more ruthless and still more general than at that time, and yet hardly any powerful voices are raised against it, he said.

Deploping the attack on personal liberty and stating that it must be resisted, Mr. Vaze said that the Defence of India regulations which had died a natural death had been resurrected by the Congress in the shape of Public Safety Acts "only in a more drastic form."

"Let us pledge ourselves to do what little we can to educate public opinion so that civil liberty will be freed one day from its trammels and real national security restored," he concluded.

FRENCH RETAKE PHONGTO

SAIGON, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): French troops today re-occupied Phongto, a post 40 miles east of Lao-kay in north Indo-China, a French communique announced here.

REORGANISATION OF AIR TRANSPORT

Communications Ministry's Move

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3 (PTI): Most of the proposals for the re-organisation of the air transport in India as recommended by the Air Transport Committee in its report to the Government of India are understood to have been accepted by the Communications Ministry and have been forwarded to the Economic Committee of the Cabinet, it is learnt.

As a first step towards rationalisation of air lines certain proposals have been made for amalgamation while in respect of nationalisation, the Deccan Airways of which the Government holds 48 per cent of the shares—and the Air Services of India are proposed to be completely acquired and run by the state.

The report along with the Government's resolution will be placed before Parliament and a day will be allotted for the discussion.

French Economic Mission In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3 (PTI): Informal talks between officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and members of a French Economic Mission are being held in Delhi for exploring possibilities of increasing trade and industrial collaboration between the two countries.

The French Economic Mission of thirteen has both official and non-official members and is led by Mon de Sully who is the minister plenipotentiary in charge of the mission. Seven members of the mission have already arrived in the country while the rest are expected on Monday.

L.S.G.D. Exam Results

The following students have passed the L.S.G.D. Examination, Bombay held in the month of December 1950, in order of merits.

1 M/s Gurjar G. K. (with distinction) 2 Marathe D. H. (with distinction) 3 Deo, G. B. 4 Miss Nadkarni M. A. 5 M/s Tulpule S. S. 6 Samak B. V. 7 Mashkar P. B. 8 Vakil S. L. 9 Kaji D. S. 10 Boregaonker B. R. 11 Deshpande J. S. 12 Agarkar V. G. 13 Mashkar V. B. 14 Juvekar K. P. 15 Deshmukh A. M. 16 Srirangpur B. V. 17 Karve C. S. 18 Vete S. L. 19 Mrs. Jangli K. M. 20 M/s Pansare V. G. 21 Pendse D. N. 22 Bapat N. A. 23 Muzumdar S. M. 24 Apte K. P. 25 Davidson B. E. 26 Mainkar L. A. 27 Manglik A. B. 28 Vashistha R. D. 29 Waghulde D. M. 30 Jathar S. V. 31 Abhyankar A. G. 32 Gaekwad B. E. 33 Pathak P. T. 34 Mrs. Rajadhyax S. P. 35 Miss Rege S. S. 36 M/s Shende B. K. 37 Kale M. S. 38 Trivedi M. G. 39 Joshi M. G. 40 Ukidwe D. N. 41 Pangam V. T. 42 Gangal S. D. 43 Bhacca H. A. 44 Potnis R. M. 45 Mehta U. C. 46 Kunte D. G. 47 Joshi P. S. 48 Pisekar V. B. 49 Taishtye D. P. 50 Thakur V. D. 51 Minsurekar S. M. 52 Joshi B. K. 53 Nagarkar G. R. 54 Tangare M. M. 55 Shirwalkar M. V. 56 Godbole V. P. 57 Kamatnure B. M. 58 Miss Kuikarni L. A. 59 M/s Vakil P. D. 60 Walimbe D. G. 61 Joshi D. M. 62 Bhude V. N. 63 Kelkar G. V. 64 Purandare R. B. 65 Guligule S. G. 66 Sathe S. N. 67 Pinto J. A. S. 68 Kichade R. S. 69 Almoula P. V. 70 Telang V. D. 71 Narwankar Y. S. 72 Salam R. M. 73 Patel R. N. 74 Naik N. A. 75 Puranik V. N. 76 Dalvi V. B. 77 Jalani C. K. 78 Dalvi Y. S. 79 Koli T. J. 80 Damanker Y. G. 81 Matzakkar M. V. 82 Miss Rajadhyax V. S. 83 M/s Mehta J. I. 84 Pimpitkar, G. S. 85 Desai T. K. 86 Aziz Hussain. 87 Kalke V. R. 88 Joshi D. P. 89 Sawant B. D. 90 Joshi V. K. 91 Puroshotam M. Waghela 92 Jamkhindi P. H.

LONDON'S MUSICAL CENTRE FACES CLOSURE

LONDON, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): The Royal Albert Hall, London's great musical centre, is in danger of closing because the Government have refused to lend 353,380 sterling for reconstruction.

A special general meeting of the Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences' Governing Body of the Hall, has been called for February 14 to find other ways to raising the money.

Land Revenue Remission

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 3: The Bombay Government have continued the remission of land revenue amounting to about rupees two lakhs at Ichelkaranj and Shirol talukas of Kolhapur district in response to the demands of the cultivators there to bring down their revenue to the level of that obtaining in the neighbouring districts.

More Turkish Troops For Korea

ISTANBUL, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Turkey will send 600 more soldiers to Korea to reinforce the contingent with the United Nations Army in about two weeks' time, it was learnt today from a usually well-informed source.

R. C. Priests Jailed

PRAGUE, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Prague state court has sentenced a group of Roman Catholic priests to prison terms ranging from three to thirteen years for high treason and espionage, it was officially announced here today.

The priests were also found guilty of plotting to overthrow the regime, having contact with foreign spies and Czechoslovak emigrants in the West, and other anti-state activities.

The Pakistan Muslim League Parliamentary Board has announced names of 140 candidates who will contest the forthcoming general elections in the (Pakistan) Punjab on the Muslim League ticket.

MEDICAL STUDENTS ORGANISE

MADRAS, Feb. 3. (PTI):— Miss Wang Chi, fraternal delegate from the Peking University's Medical Faculty to the All-India Medical Students' Conference being held here, told the open session of the conference that the establishment of the Central People's Government in China had opened up a great future for the entire youth of the country.

Miss Wang arrived here this afternoon by air from Calcutta accompanied by Miss Wang Yu-Lu, another student, from the Peking University.

Miss Wang presented to the Indian medical students a red silk banner, a gift from the All-China Students' Federation, as also several books on the progress of education in the People's Republic of China.

Earlier today, the delegates to the conference met in a concluding session and decided to form an All-India organisation of medical students, to be known as the Indian Medical Students' Association. Dr. G. M. Kani was elected as the first ex-officio president of the Association and Mr. N. G. Haveliwala of Bombay as the student-president.

Red Chiefs Killed In Malaya

KUALA LUMPUR, Feb. 3 (UPI): In engagements between Communists and security forces, last week, Hithier Bin Haji Ibrahim and Abdul Manan, two leading Malay Communists on whom the police had declared a price of 15,000 straits dollars each, were killed.

An official statement said: "The deaths of two such high ranking bandits within a few days of each other in different parts of Selangor, may have a considerable effect in lowering the morale of Malayan bandits in Selangor."

Amendment To Agricultural Produce Markets Rules

BOMBAY, Saturday. A notification amending the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Rules, 1941, has been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, of February 1, for general information. The notification amends the rules regarding the procedure of election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of a newly constituted market Committee, provision of filling casual vacancies in the office of these office-bearers and some other procedural matters.

Norway And Red China

OSLO, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Norway favours giving Communist China a place in the United Nations as soon as "the aggressive action in Korea" is called off, Foreign Minister Halvard Lange said in a Foreign Affairs debate in Parliament yesterday. Spokesman of all parties supported the government's foreign policy during the eight-hour debate, which ended without a division.

RECORD YEAR FOR U.S. NEWSPAPERS

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): The year 1950 was "another record year for daily newspapers in the United States" the Editor and Publisher, newspaper trade magazine, announced yesterday. During 1950, it reported "total circulations went to a new high with the year recording the largest post-war increase since 1946: Total advertising income set another new record putting newspapers out ahead as the number one advertising medium for the second year in a row." Total morning and evening circulation reached a new high of 52,829,072 a gain of 1 decimal 88 per cent in the number of newspapers sold daily, an increase of 283,521 copies.

LONDON: Mr. Maxwell Fry, a British town planner left for Delhi by air to work on plans for a new capital city for the State of East Punjab.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Trading in New York cotton is suspended today also.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED from approved Contractors for the work of "Extension of East/West Runway at Bombay Airport—S. H. Earth work of Embankment (East End)" at an estimated cost of Rs. 71,106/-. Tenders will be received upto 3 P. M. on 16th Feb. 1951 and opened at 3-15 P. M. on the same date. Tender documents may be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/4 which will not be refunded.

R. P. MHATRE,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Avn. Dn. No. 1,
'Commerce House',
Ballard Estate, Bombay
(9566)

CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, CHITTARANJAN.

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following category of permanent post for Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan from Nationals of the Indian Republic by birth or domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizen of the Pakistan Dominion or any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration or an eligibility certificate issued by the Government of India will be necessary in their cases before appointment. The candidate selected for appointment will have to be on probation for one year.

1. LADY DOCTOR (ASSTT. SURGEON GR. II) in grade Rs. 100-8-140-10-170-EB-10-300 with an initial starting salary of Rs. 150/- p. m. for Medical Graduate. Higher starting pay may be considered according to qualification and experience. ... Vacancy One.

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates should be ladies without encumbrances and must be registered Medical Graduates or Licensees of a recognised University and preference will be given to those who have good practical experience in one or more of the specialised Branches of Medicine or Surgery preferably the latter.

AGE: Candidates should not be less than 18 years of age but less than 40 years of age on 1-2-51. Existing Government Servants, in whose cases the upper age limit prescribed does not apply, must submit their applications through their Heads of Departments or Offices.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE: This will be admissible according to Railway Rules in force from time to time. The present scales are given below:—

Pay Upto Rs. 100/- p. m. Rate of D. A. Rs. 45/- p. m.
Pay Upto Rs. 101/- to Rs. 150/- p. m. Rate of D. A. Rs. 50/- p. m.
Pay Upto Rs. 151/- to Rs. 200/- p. m. Rate of D. A. Rs. 55/- p. m.
Pay Upto Rs. 201/- to Rs. 300/- p. m. Rate of D. A. Rs. 60/- p. m.
Applicants should state in their applications (i) date of birth, (ii) educational attainments and other qualifications, (iii) details of experience, (iv) community, (v) nationality, and (vi) in case of displaced persons from Pakistan, a copy of Refugee Registration Certificate is to be furnished.

Selected candidates will have to undergo the prescribed medical test before appointment. Applications with the particulars stated in the preceding paragraph must reach the Deputy General Manager (not by name) Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan P.O. Distt. Burdwan, on or before the 20th February, 1951.

Applications must be accompanied by attested copies of Matriculation and other certificates of attainments as well as character certificates granted by two Government Gazetted Officers or one Stipendiary Magistrate without which they are liable to be rejected.

GENERAL MANAGER.
(9565)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and nobles. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kailash M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPOWIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
PLUS advt-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted 1 Accountant, Experienced in cost accounts, 2 Operators for British Triumph Cigarettes Machine, 1 Operator for universal Cigarettes Machine, 1 Operator for Bansal Cigarettes Machine and 1 Mechanic for Cigarettes Machine and Power House for the Nepal Cigarettes Factory Ltd. 2 miles from Raxaul Station (O.T. Ry.) of the Champaran District of Behar. Preferably a Madras. Apply with copies of testimonials and minimum pay expected to the Managing Director, the Nepal Cigarettes Factory, Tripureswar, Katmandu, Nepal. (9564)

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

"How to play Cricket" by Don Bradman Rs. 2/4. Contains 141 Pictures of Action, with valuable instructions. For up-country by V.P. Rs. 2/14 post free. Visit/write: Streamline Agency, 195, Hornby Road, Bombay. (2383)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents on commission or salary for our high class machinery. Persons conversant with Machinery only need apply. Jay Industries, College Road, Ludhiana. (2372)

Chou Thanks Nehru, Expresses Desire For Closer Ties

LONDON, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Mr. Chou En-lai, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, has thanked Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, for his message congratulating China on the first anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of China, and expressing the desire for closer friendship and co-operation between the peoples of India and China, according to a New China News Agency message, broadcast from Peking and picked up here.

Mr. Chou En-lai said, "On behalf of the Government and the people of China and on my own behalf, I extend to Your Excellency our warmest gratitude for your felicitations. I heartily reciprocate your wishes for success in our common effort in establishing lasting peace in Asia and in the world."

Correspondence With Foreign Nations

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3 (UPI): As the direct correspondence between the State Governments of the Indian Republic and foreign Governments is causing inconvenience, the Government of India have, it is understood, in a communication to the State Governments, laid down that the correspondence between the State Governments and foreign Governments should henceforth be carried on through the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India on important matters and through the representative of the Government of India in the country concerned on purely routine work.

New Technical Journal

BOMBAY, Feb. 3. The first technical journal devoted to paint, printing ink and plastic industries will shortly be published from Bombay under the name and style "PAINTINDIA." Mr. R. V. Raghavan has declared himself before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as the editor, printer and publisher of "PAINTINDIA." Printed on art paper in multi-colour, the journal, which will be a monthly, has set itself the task of covering the three branches of colour expertly and exhaustively.

Ban On Bavamalang Fair

The Collector of Thana has issued an order prohibiting the holding of the coming annual fair at Bavamalang between February 17 and 23. In the opinion of the Collector, the public health is likely to be endangered by the shortage of drinking water for the large number of persons who were likely to assemble at the fair.

U. S. GRAIN GIFT TO INDIA

Bill To Be Moved Next Week

WASHINGTON, February 3, (PTI-Reuters). A GROUP OF DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN HAD DECIDED TO INTRODUCE LEGISLATION FOR THE UNITED STATES TO SEND INDIA TWO MILLION TONS OF FOODGRAINS AS A GIFT, A CONGRESSIONAL SOURCE SAID FRIDAY.

It was understood that bills be introduced in the House and the Senate simultaneously early next week.

Representative Jacob Javits (Republican, New York) and Senator Alexander Smith (Republican, Cova, New Jersey) were believed to be among the sponsors.

Introduction of the bills by Congressmen would spare the State Department making a decision on how to approach Congress with a request from India for help to avert famine.

An official source said earlier Friday that in view of criticism in America of India's policy towards Communist China, the State Department had not yet decided if it would make specific recommendations when it turned over the request to Congress.

The State Department itself has not submitted a draft of proposed legislation, though it was reported to have concluded after a month's study that the grain should be sent as an outright and unconditional gift.

Canada Considers

OTTAWA, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Negotiations are under way to determine whether India can take quantities of low grade Canadian wheat, Canadian Trade Minister O. D. Howe, told the House of Commons here Friday.

He said discussion had been opened between the Canadian Wheat Board and the Indian Government in the last few days.

CONTEMPT CASE AGAINST GADGIL

Application In Allahabad High Court

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3. Mr. Ohhetgial, a zamindar of Kara of Allahabad district has filed a case of contempt of court against Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister in charge of Works and Production, Government of India before Justice Brijmohanlal, Allahabad High Court in respect of alleged speech made by the Minister at Kanpur on January 26, regarding U. P. Zamindari Abolition Act when thousands of applications on the same are pending in the Courts. This alleged speech which appeared in the Amrit Bazar Patrika constituted contempt of court says the application. It is said that Mr. Gadgil made adverse comments on the move of zamindars to prevent the operation of the Act.

The Judge has passed orders that the application should be put before the Chief Justice at an earliest date.

Enquiries For Treasury Certificates

BOMBAY, Saturday. Enquiries from trustees of charitable institutions such as schools, temples and hospitals were predominant for investment in Government's recently announced 10 year 3-1/2 per cent Treasury Certificates. It was stated in Bombay today by a spokesman of the savings campaign being observed from February 5 to 12. The reason, he added, was that these Certificates were of particular benefit to institutions needing steady annual income to meet their recurring expenditure.

Indian Perfumes Go In Flames

FLEETHOOD (Lancashire), Feb. 3 (PTI): Perfumes from India, worth £50 a bottle and cosmetics were destroyed in a fire yesterday at a two storey factory at Thornton, near here, belonging to an Indian, Mr. Dharan Singh Badwal.

Fire brigades from two towns rushed to the blaze after the alarm had been given by a blind man who lives next door to the factory.

Chou Indicts U.S.: Coercion In U.N.G.A.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (PTI-Reuters): Chou En-lai, Communist Chinese Premier and Foreign Minister, said Friday night that the United Nations resolution condemning his country as an aggressor in the Korean war was adopted by the General Assembly "under the domination and coercion of the United States."

The statement was broadcast by Peking Radio and monitored in Hong Kong, according to a Transradio despatch received in New York.

Chou said the resolution "proves to the peace-loving people of the world that the United States Government and its accomplices want not peace but war and that they have blocked the way to a peaceful settlement."

He said that his Government would ignore the United Nations Good Offices Committee proposed in the resolution to help bring the war to end.

IGNORED

Chou En-lai said the General Assembly ignored the "desire of the peace-loving people of the world." It had rejected on January 30 a twelve-nation resolution and the amendments submitted by the Soviet Union and had adopted the United States resolution "which slanders China as an aggressor in Korea in order that the United States may further extend its aggressive war."

He said the United Nations actions in branding China as an aggressor in Korea and setting up a "good offices" body was null and void because Chinese Communist representatives had not taken part in the deliberations.

He said the General Assembly, "encroaching upon the powers of the Security Council", had blatantly adopted a United States resolution slandering China without the participation of the lawful representatives of the People's Republic of China.

This was obviously illegal, slanderous, null and void, and the "Chinese people firmly express their opposition."

"The United States resolution was an utter perversion of the truth and it confounded black and white. It was obviously the United States which engineered the Korean incident, intervened in and invaded Korea, and intervened in and invaded Chinese Taiwan (Formosa)."

"Yet the American resolution alleged that the Chinese Communist Party was intervening in Korea and that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China was invading Korea," the statement added.

PHONO-COM SERVICE

BOMBAY, Saturday. Government's unique scheme of speedy telegraph communication in Gujarati between Bombay and Ahmedabad through telephone channels is not being sufficiently utilized by the Gujarati-knowing public of the two commercial cities, a spokesman of the C.T.O. stated in Bombay today. These messages in Gujarati are conveyed on telephone from Bombay to Ahmedabad and delivered to parties concerned with great speed. Most of the phono-com telegrams actually reach the addressees within an hour, it is claimed.

Raj Bahadur Maniklal Kapadia, former President of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce said in an interview in Surat that the political and economic situation in Burma had shown great improvement during the past few months.

"Burma has not now take the ten crores rupees loan from the Commonwealth countries," he added.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR
CLOSED

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.
The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. It was reported in the market that January production of Tata Steel was 67,700 tons. The market sentiment was good and Tata Steel Defs. were quoted at Rs. 1975 and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 513/12.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.
The local bullion market was fairly steady but trading was restricted and quotations moved within a narrow range.
At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 191 and declined at Rs. 190/12 under scattered selling and steadied at Rs. 190/13. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 190/14 while spot Bullion was placed at Rs. 190/4. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112/2 and after declining at Rs. 112/12 and steadied at Rs. 112/15 Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 112/15 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76/2.
Final quotations were as under:
Ready Silver 190 12 0
Forward 191 4 0
Ready Gold 113 0 0
Forward 112 14 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.
The local produce market was quietly steady with limited business. Castor seeds ready were quoted at Rs. 57 while May delivery opened at Rs. 285 and after declining at Rs. 282 steadied at Rs. 283. Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 49. Bold at Rs. 48. February-March at Rs. 48/2 and April-May at Rs. 49/12. Oil local mills Rs. 26/4, upcountry mills Rs. 25/12. February Rs. 25/12 and March at Rs. 25/15. Linseed ready and forward was quoted at Rs. 47/10.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

2-1/2% 1954	98 13 0
2-1/2% 1955	98 10 0
2-1/2% 1956	98 2 0
2-3/4% 1952	98 4 0
2-3/4% 1953	97 0 0
2-3/4% 1954	93 0 0
3% 1954 Con.	98 0 0
3% 1951/54	100 14 0
3% 1953/55	101 4 0
3% 1957	100 4 0
3% 1959/61	99 8 0
3% 1963/65	97 9 0
3% 1959/65	99 8 0
3% 1966/63	97 0 0
3% 1964	97 13 0
3% 1970/75	96 0 0
3% 1960/70	108 10 1
4 1/2% 1955/60	108 12 0
4 1/2% 1954/59	103 10 0
4 1/2% 1958/68	111 12 0

3% Bombay 1962	98 0 0
3% Bombay 1960	98 8 0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	96 8 0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	96 8 0
3% Bombay 1955	100 8 0
3% Bombay 1958	100 4 0
3% Punjab 1952	101 0 0
3% Madras 1952/53	100 0 0
3% U.P. 1952	100 8 0
3% C.P. 1952	100 8 0
3% N.W.F. 1952	100 0 0
3% U.P. 1961/66	99 2 0
4% B.P.I.	109 4 0
4% B. Municipality	109 0 0
5% B. Municipality	113 0 0
5% B. Municipality 1954	112 0 0

Art Silk Yarn

120 Ready Japan	9 8 0
150 Ready Japan	9 10 0
120 Ready Italy	8 12 0
150 Ready Italy	9 2 0
150 D. Box Feb.	1800

Tata Iron & Steel Co's
Production

Messrs. Tata Industries Limited, Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of January, 1951 was:-

Pig Iron	101,300
Steel Ingots	97,900
FINISHED STEEL	
Semis for sale	19,000
Finished	48,700
Total	67,700

WALL STREET MARKET
FIRM

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.
Stocks secured gains upto one dollar in good activity on a wave of good corporate news and inflationary implications of the Treasury's victory over the Federal Reserve Board concerning continuation of low interest rates on Government bonds. Corrective reaction was anticipated in some quarters and the spreading paralysis of rail transport and industry failed to influence general optimism. At noon the average was: Industrials 252.02 and Rails 89.22.

In the afternoon prices fluctuated narrowly around the day's best levels taking Truman's request for a 10,000 million dollar tax increase in stride. Increasing Government pressure to end the rail strike is making a favourable impression and rails continued to be popular. Saint Louis San Francisco gained half dollar on a dividend of 62-1/2 cents while Southern Pacific were up a large fraction on 1950 net income of 1.338 cents a share as against 866 cents in 1949. The market held firm with gains of mostly fractions to two dollars with industrials forging ahead and some revival of interest in utilities, though rails wavered under profit-taking. May Department Stores spurted eight dollars on increased quarterly dividend and a proposal to double the number of common stock shares.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	153 1/4
Amerex Holding Co. henceforth	deleted
Anaconda Copper	41 1/8
Chase National Bank	38
Firestone Tyre	90
General Electric	54 1/8
General Motors	50 1/8
Ingersoll Rand	82 1/4
International Nickel	39 3/8
National City Bank	46 1/2
New York Central	24 1/8
Sinclair Oil	37 3/8
Socony Vacuum	28 1/4
Texas Co.	92 1/8
Union Carbide	58
U. S. Smelting	57 5/8
U. S. Steel Common	47 1/4
Western Union	42 3/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 3,030,000. Highest and lowest U.S. Steel trading prices were 47 3/8 and 47 respectively.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.	
March	2.54-1/2
May	2.55
July	2.49-3/4
September	2.51

COMMODITY PRICE
STABILISATION

WASHINGTON, February 1.
The Office of Price Stabilisation still hopes to get clarification of its general ceiling price regulation for commodities to the Exchanges within 24 hours. A top official said it was impossible to give commodity traders any working rules to use in the meantime. "The whole thing is much too complicated," he said, "The only thing to tell them at the moment is to use their best judgment".

Price controllers have been meeting with representatives of practically every group, this official said. They have considered every facet of the commodity situation and have worked out some rough drafts for clarification he believes.

COTTON PRESSED IN INDIA
(RUNNING BALES)

	Week ending 1st Sept. to 12th January	12th January	1951	1950	1950-51	1949-50
Madras	1028	965	30151	36812		
Bombay (excluding merged States)			5005	9996		
West Bengal			377	77		
Uttar Pradesh			194	765		
Punjab	9956	6884	74459	97682		
Madhya Pradesh			189151	144416		
Assam	265	291	1115	655		
Ajmer	705	1664	3073	16457		
Kutch			339	374		
Saurashtra	2746	1751	11980	8025		
Rajasthan	408	1022	5068	9626		
Hyderabad	14402	12401	60141	70069		
Mysore			103	3113	3614	
Total	29512	25081	384164	398558		

CALCUTTA SHARES RULE
STEADY

CALCUTTA, February 3.
The market ruled steady and active all round and the volume of business was moderate. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:—
GOVERNMENTS SECURITIES:
Three per cent loan 1946/86 93/1 SOL
three per cent loan 1953/55 101/2 S 10
three per cent loan 1959-61 99/4 S 1
three per cent loan 1963/65 97/10 SOL
three per cent loan 1970/75 95/15.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 9/12
Elgin Mills 16-12.

COALS: Bengal 568/- Burrakur 140
Central India 6-4 Equitable 51/11
Sendra 25/4.

JUTES: Champdany 214/8 Howrah
38/10 India 206/- Nellimaria 35/14.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 36/5
Marshalls 92 Steel Corp 25/3 Miscellaneous Indian Copper 3/8 Sone Valley
Cement 74 Alkali and Chemical 14/11
S.O.L. Aluminium Corp 7/6 BIC 9/10
Dunlop Rubber Ord 48/14 Indian
Cable 23/3 Rohtas Industry 6/- Indo
Burma Petroleum 62/8 Bengal Paper
55/8 Titagarh paper 33/3 Midnapore
Zemindary 56/- Assam Saws 8/10 India
General Navn 94/- India Steamship
8/11.

SUGARS: Belsund 8/- Carew and
Co. 8/7 Cawnpore 31/- Champaran 27/6
Darbhanga 11/5 New Savan 8/4.
TEAS: Bormahjan 17/4 Hasimara
44/12 Loobah 5/- New Doars 45/78
Patrakola 212/- Rydak 62/12 Sonai
River 12/2 Teesta Valley 26/8.

London Copra Firm

LONDON, February 2.
The copra market was firm for straits with offers scarce. Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight was at £131 paid and buyers, Philippine in bulk was quoted at 307-1/2 dollars and Ceylon fair merchantable sundried at £132, all per ton c.i.f. February/March.
The coconut oil market was quiet with straits in drums at £188 and in bulk at £183, Ceylon in drums was at £189 and in bulk £182, all reseller per ton c.i.f. March shipment.

Paris Bourse Weak

PARIS, February 2.
The bourse finished the week firm. Internationals were always in demand by the public especially the first class issues. Coppers and oils continued the upswing while kaffirs, following London, also moved higher. Diamonds were similarly firm. Domestics were hesitant initially but on better enquiry resulted in general improvement. French Rentes after a good start finished below the opening's.

Brussels Stocks Firm

BRUSSELS, February 2.
The bourse was mostly firm although movements generally were limited. Colonials and nonferrous metals were among groups most favoured but collieries were irregular and slightly down on balance.

KATHAKALI DANCER TOURS
NEW ZEALAND

The Travancore dancer, Ananda Shivaram and his Australian producer, Miss Louis Lightfoot, have just completed an extensive tour of New Zealand arranged by the Educational Board interested in bringing the Arts to country towns. Thirty performances were given and a distance of about 2,500 miles travelled during the two months' tour.

Shivaram's expositions of Kathakali technique, abhinaya and gesture-vocabulary, were explained by Miss Lightfoot and were listened enthusiastically by large audiences. The performances being considered the most interesting and thought-provoking events in the Dance Art abroad. This speaks volumes for the art which is carefully preserved and presented.

Miss Lightfoot and Shivaram were welcomed by the Mayor of Auckland, Sir John Auland, who presided at the opening Auckland Town Hall performance and also by leaders of the Indian and Maori communities. At

PEASANT'S GIFT
TO NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3 (PTI).
A peasant from a village in Rohitak district yesterday presented a cot, woven with coloured cotton cord to Prime Minister Nehru as a token of affection.

The peasant, Hari Ram of Dabauda Kala, who had brought the cot by train and carried it on his head to the Prime Minister's residence, told Mr. Nehru that the cot was intended as a "Republic day present" but was unable to contact him on that auspicious day.

"What would you like to have?" asked Mr. Nehru.

"Nothing sir. I just want you to accept this as a cottage industry product", the peasant replied.

The Prime Minister accepted the present and gave him his photograph autographed in Hindi.

HEALTH INSURANCE
SCHEMEAmending Bill To Be Put
Before Parliament

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3 (PTI): The pilot scheme of health insurance for industrial employees is expected to be brought into force in Kanpur and Delhi as soon as an amending bill to meet some of the objections against the scheme is passed by Parliament, it is learnt.

The amending Bill, to be introduced when Parliament meets here next week, would enable the state insurance corporation to take contribution from employers even in places where the scheme has not yet started, but is proposed to be started.

Amsterdam Exchange Easy

AMSTERDAM, February 2.
Oils were hit by recurrence of Wednesday's foreign offerings and although this switching was limited, four point losses were incurred. Unlever which also suffered on Wednesday from this selling was again under fire. Shippings were steadier however while Indonesians, especially tobaccos, were quite well favoured.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA Feb. 2.	
KARNAK	ASHMOURNI
Mar. 170.85 + 60	Feb 138.05 + 95
May 176.90 + 125	Apr 144.10 + 85
Jul 177.85 + 120	Jun 147.60 + 85

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, Feb. 2.
2-1/2% British Consols 69- 3/8
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan .. 94-11-16
4% Funding Loan 1960/90 106-1/4
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952 92-11-16
Chartered Bank of India 9-9-16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank .. 78-1/2
National Bank of India 32-1/8
Transactions on the Stock Exchange are officially placed at unrecd.)

Rotorua, famed for its volcanic sulphur-vents, boiling mud-pools and geysers which attract tourists from all over the world the artists were entertained by the Maori (a Polynesian race who settled in New Zealand six hundred years ago). In their reception hall of beautiful Maori architecture, these interesting people demonstrated for Shivaram their own native dances which relate the stories of their ancestors' extraordinary canoe-voyages across the Pacific.

Present at one of Shivaram Auckland performances were the Indian Parliamentary Delegates to the Peace Conference, New Zealand. There were Seth Govind Das, D. K. Borooah of Assam and R. Venkataraman of Madras, and all of them congratulated the artists on the fine work they were doing as cultural ambassadors of India.

Mr. Shivaram sailed from Melbourne in the P. & O. vessel STRATHMORE and returned to India last week.

OUR DELHI LETTER

CONGRESS

PARLIAMENT re-assembles here on Monday next.

The week under review could be described as lull before storm. The limited re-organisation of four Ministries has put out of gear almost the whole of the Secretariat. The Economy plan of Mr. K. B. Menon has completed the rot. Human beings are seldom interested in serious work when their means of living are at stake.

There are, however, one or two mentionable events of the week.

The fortnightly Economic Review for January 26, issued by the Economic and Research Department of the Central Office of the Congress had the following comment on the Services:—

It is high time that we admit that our service personnel trained to run a police state under a colonial economy, has proved entirely unequal to the tasks that face Republican India. They, to a large extent, are responsible for the squandering away of huge sums of tax-payers' money through their red tape, inefficiency and callousness towards the people for whom they have little or no regard. It would not be wrong to say that it is the guilt of the Service personnel which our Ministers have to own and our Congress organisation has to face in dealing with the people."

Ever since the Congress took office, Congressmen have been making an all-out attempt to acquire influence by going on control of administrative machinery. This is what Maulana Azad told the all-India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad during the week:—

"After the attainment of independence, Congressmen have developed a new mentality towards their own responsibilities. They have apparently started feeling that now was the time to enjoy the fruits of freedom. Their approach is that as they made sacrifices for the Congress, they are entitled, in their own right to a reward. They evidently want to put a price on their sacrifices and demand it to be paid in the form of posts, ministries and other leaves and fishes of office."

Role Of Services

How this control or influence is exercised and for whose benefit is exercised is sufficiently well-known. The Services have put up an equally determined opposition to any interference with day-to-day administration. In their frustration, Congressmen often indulge in abusive language for the Services, knowing full well that Services have no means to defend themselves.

The Services have a well defined role to play. They are required to place before the Party Chief, their own view-point based on experience of administrative problems. This view-point may be accepted or rejected. They, thereafter follow the policy laid down by their Chief and work it in a manner as though it was evolved by themselves. Parliamentary democracy knows only its ministers, who are required to render account of their stewardship. It does not recognise the Services as such. The relationship between the Ministers and Services is governed by well-understood conventions. A Serviceman has to go, if he does not follow the policy laid down for him or does not see eye-to-eye with his Chief. There are a number of cases where Secretaries of the Ministries in the Government of India had to go.

What advice a Serviceman gives to his Chief is never disclosed and cannot be made public. A Minister, likewise, is not entitled to come up before the public or Parliament and blame the Services for the failure of his policy. Services are entitled to neither praise nor blame. It is the privilege of the Minister to share in both of them. That being so, it is impossible to judge, the truth or otherwise of the statement that "it is guilt of the service personnel which our Ministers have to own and our Congress Organisation has to face in dealing with the people." Even the all-knowing Congressmen do not and cannot know what official files contain. There are some cases in which the advice of Servicemen has been made public. The Sir Fushotamdas Thakurdas Foodgrains Committee had three Servicemen members, all of whom wrote a minority report and advised the Government of India against the policy of de-control. Subsequent events have shown that their advice which was rejected, was correct advice.

Mr. A. D. Gopal was a Member of Indian Civil Service. He, along with Professor Gadgil constituted the now defunct Commodity Prices Board. India might have been spared many of its present economic ills, if the ad-

ATTACK ON

Nehru Does Some Plain-Speaking

REORGANISATION OF MINISTRIES UNDER WAY

vice tendered by this body were adopted.

WHO IS GUILTY?

The Economy Committee, which contained two Servicemen has pointed out the cases of rapid promotions in the post-independence period, and more pointedly in the Ministry of Education men drawing Rs. 450 a month before appointment are drawing Rs. 2,250 a month at present.

It is Congressmen who have made these appointments. Then again, the doyen of I.C.S., Sir Gijra Shankar Bajpai has been re-employed after retirement. Mr. V. P. Menon has been given extension and Mr. Gokhale has been persuaded to stay on till he reaches the limit of retirement.

This does not prove the guilt of Services.

Sardar's Tribute

Here is, the late Sardar Patel's Certificate to the Services, he gave in the Constituent Assembly on October 10, 1949:—

"I wish to assure you that I have worked with the Services during this difficult period. I am speaking with a sense of heavy responsibility. I must confess that in point of patriotism, in point of loyalty, in point of sincerity and in point of ability, you cannot have their substitute. They are as good as ourselves, and to speak in disparaging terms of them in this House or in public and to criticise them in this manner is doing disservice to yourself and to the country. I wish to record in this House that if, during the last two or three years most of the members of the Services had not behaved patriotically and loyally, the Union would have collapsed."

"You ask the Chief Ministers of all the States. Is there a single one of them who is prepared to work without Services? He will immediately resign. He cannot manage. Servicemen are men who prefer honour, dignity and prestige and deserve affection of the people. My advice is support the Services."

Speaking in Parliament on March 17, 1949, Sardar Patel returned to the criticism of the Services and said:—

"Services have no platform to defend themselves. Many of them are worth their weight in gold and but for their service, we would not have been able to achieve what we have achieved. We can achieve much more if we encourage them to do their duty. I know the House is keen to see that the Services change their mentality and outlook. Already there are signs that the change is on. That change will come much quicker with sympathy and patience, with generosity and goodwill than with criticism."

Surely, the master-mind of the Congress, who, as the Home Minister was Head of the Services, should have known what he was talking about.

Fundamental question, however, is who is to replace the "guilty services." Sardar Patel in the speech quoted above had the similar poser. Referring to the Police Chiefs, he had asked, "are you going to put your Congress volunteers as Captains? What is it that you propose to do?" The obvious reply is, "yes certainly."

Nehru Speaks Out

The Prime Minister, speaking during the week said, "What is more important is not the cap but what is beneath it. I want not the cap but brains. I want Khadi-cap wearers to think."

The Prime Minister's exhortation implied that the Congressmen often do not enjoy the much needed faculty, called brains, and they equally often,

regard thinking as a luxury, to be indulged in by their leaders.

The specialised agency of the Congress dubs Services as a set of inefficient and callous. The Prime Minister, equally emphatically regards Khadi-cap-walas as lacking in brains. Paradox is, therefore, complete. If the Services are wicked and must be liquidated, there must be some one who must replace them. Their alternative, namely the Congressmen, as it is pointed out by the Prime Minister, often lack brains.

The Prime Minister gave another very healthy advice during the week. He said that "while continuing to advise the Government on matters of broad policy, the A.I.C.C. should not

From Our Correspondent

SERVICES

adopt resolutions, which would come in the way of actual administration." Much of the downgrading of standards of administrative efficiency would have been arrested, if this advice was acted upon by Congressmen. Denunciation of Services or their liquidation would not solve the problem. It will bring ruination. For the Services are the steel-frame of administration.

The Congress Bulletin talks of widespread sense of frustration. Reasons for this frustration were provided by the Prime Minister and the U.P. Minister, Sampurnanand. The Prime Minister told the A.I.C.C., "what is the agenda of the Congress Committees, when they meet? From top to bottom, petty organisational matters, disciplinary matters, who has to be kicked out and who has to be elected. Do you ever discuss any major problems of the day and what you are going to do about them? Do you go to a village or a mohalla and do an odd bit of work? Even the level of our talk has gone down. Today we indulge in petty arguments. We do not think of major problems, much less try to solve them or find a way. We just pass on the blame to Government, instead and say that it has failed in this or that and we have done our duty."

In a signed article, Minister Sampurnanand says: "We have no plan, no conception of the shape of things to do. We talk of constructive work but we do not know exactly what to construct, all because men at the top will not think. They seem to be afraid of the logical implications of ideology and therefore refuse to have one."

SPOTLIGHT ON PHILIPPINES

(Continued from Page 24)

government that the chief collaborationists came. Thus opposition to collaborationists as well as opposition to the agrarian social pattern meant opposition to the dominant element within the government.

The Communist claim that it was American policy to help collaborationists gain control of the government is certainly opposed to the facts. But General MacArthur's intervention in political matters made it easy for them to spread this lie. His white-washing of charges of collaboration against Manuel Roxas was undoubtedly of great help in getting Roxas elected President.

Once in that office, Roxas was able to stop the widespread movement to oust his collaborationist colleagues from the Senate and court positions which they had inherited from the pre-war period.

The failure to expel these advocates of the pre-war political and economic status quo brought a number of Filipinos to believe that it was useless to work for social reforms through constitutional channels.

That belief has become more general since last year's elections when Quirino's party had recourse to dishonesty, intimidation, and violence on a scale far greater than has ever before been recorded in Philippine elections.

Technically there is a two-party system in the Philippines, the Liberal Party controlling the government and the National Party in opposition. In practice, however, there is a one-party system. The social tenets of these two parties, despite campaign platforms, are basically the same. Both parties are dominated by landlord and commercial interests among whom the incidence of collaboration was high.

There are some enlightened progressives such as Senator Tenada, who has recently broken away and attempted to form a party of his own, and some enlightened and realistic conservatives such as the economically self-sufficient Vice-President, Lopez. Such men constitute the chief hope but they are a small minority within the ruling group.

There are still those in Washington who react to the political instability in the Philippines primarily in terms of containment by military force. But the application of military force alone cannot solve a problem that is created principally by unhealthy economic and social conditions.

However, many leaders of the Philippine government believe that since the United States cannot afford to see a Communist victory in their country, it has no alternative but to bolster their government with the necessary military and economic aid. This conviction has made them all the less dis-

posed to contribute their share of the funds for the reforms required to correct the social discontent on which the Communists capitalize.

American Aid

It is the difficult task of the American government to disabuse Philippine leaders of this dangerous belief and to convince them that we are genuinely interested in helping them maintain political stability by more realistic means. Though, in response to American pressure, they have imposed strict and reasonably efficient import and exchange controls and have dropped some of their more wasteful and graft-ridden economic development projects, they still must put their house in order.

Because of this and the increasing conviction in Washington that the Philippine government must make a real effort at self-help by means of basic social and economic reforms if American economic and military aid is to have any long-run effectiveness, President Truman late in June dispatched the Bell Mission to the Philippines at the request of President Quirino.

In its report made public October 28, this group of economists and technical experts emphasized the absolute necessity for a demonstration of the Filipinos' willingness to help themselves before any American programme of economic assistance can be carried out.

Teletale

The ultradignified Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado can't figure whether he was the victim of a rib or not. He reported at a local television studio for Blair Moody's "Meet Your Congress."

A woman visitor, hearing someone call Mr. Johnson by name, went up to the lawmaker and burred: "Oh Mr. Johnson, I've been simply dying to see you on television!"

Onstage

When the late John Barrymore was playing in New York he was cornered by an actor who launched into a long description of his trials, winding up with a story about having accepted a very inferior job for one of his talents. "The manager said," he concluded, "that he would pay me what I was worth for this bit part—and when Saturday night came he handed me \$20."

Barrymore looked at him coldly and asked, "What was the extra five for?"



Talking of Books—

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT—1925: By C. M. Gandhi, p. 304, Price Rs. 10 Published by the author at Surat.

Dewan Bahadur Gandhi, whose interest in and knowledge of co-operation and co-operative law in India is as old as the movement itself, has rendered a distinct service to all co-operators by bringing out this authoritative work on the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act 1925, with all the latest amendments of the same. Various sections of the Act are fully explained and critical notes added. Coming from such an eminent lawyer and co-operator as the author these will no doubt receive the best consideration at the hands of all co-operators.

In an introduction the author has very briefly summarised the main provisions of the Act as they affect the normal working of a co-operative society. On one point he appears to have been somewhat inaccurate in as much as his exhortation to have the Act overhauled and revised as a whole was actually anticipated by Government when the recent amendments were made. Of course in the case of an expanding social movement such as co-operation there can be no such finality or universality lawyers are accustomed to in regard to civil and criminal law, which has evolved through centuries.

On the subject of deofficialization, which is a slogan of days in our economic as well as political thinking, which are now gone for ever, we must guard against riding a feeling instead of an argument. All social activity is now an integrated effort of individuals organized through a variety of associations, of which the government is one. For progress it is desirable that all these associations, including the government, should mutually co-operate for common objects. While in individual cases the need or form of such mutual co-operation may be a matter for argument, at this late stage no useful purpose is served by tending to a vague feeling against officialization.

It is a matter for congratulation that at his ripe old age Dewan Bahadur Gandhi has so thoroughly completed the editing of an Act that throughout his life he has cherished as a companion.

AGRICULTURAL REFORMS IN BOMBAY: By G. D. Patel, Pp. 225, Published by the author, at Matunga, Bombay. Price Rs. 7.

The title of the book is too wide for the contents of the book, which is solely devoted to a study of the history, and especially the recent modifications of the land tenures in the Bombay State. Within this field the book gives a very systematic as well as intelligible account of tenancy legislation. Almost all the tenures in the State have undergone major changes in recent years. Dr. Patel by reproducing the changed law, as also by taking the reader into the background and implications of the same, has rendered a very useful service to all students of tenancy law in Bombay. As Dr. Patel in his capacity as officer on special duty in the revenue department had something to do with the preliminary investigations and preparation of the amending bills his book can claim a comprehension and authority which are rare in such publications.

—D. G. K.

Quotable Quotes

GARLAND: Manoranjan Ghose. Published by Ranjan Brothers, Ranjan Kutir, Monghyr, pp. 160. Price Rs. 1-8-0.

'Garland' as the name suggests, is a thesaurus of "quotable quotes"—quotations which have been probably collected by the author—listed in a book. The subjects range from "arrogant persons" and "dead persons" to "new-born child" and "peace and happiness". Not all the quotations are known ones, but several of them are common ones and widely quoted. Also not all the grains in this garner appear to have been collected by the author; there is a chapter on Religion and Mysticism which bears the authorship of Mahesh Chandra Ghose. Every quotation bears the name of its author and his description. Though it serves the purpose of easy identification, it would have made easier reading if the descriptions had been avoided or given on separate pages. The price demanded does not appear to be much considering the labour involved in collecting the sayings of wise men,

The book suffers—if it can be so described—from the lack of a preface.

India Today

THE HOUSE THAT FREEDOM BUILT: M. D. Japheth, Kingsley Publication, Price Rs. 3.

Described as an "essay on India today", this book is a study of political and economic conditions obtaining in the country now. Coming from the pen of this versatile author, this treatise is one more contribution to the scores of books which have seen the light of the day after the establishment of the Indian Republic. Though the author modestly suggests that his effort offers no specific formula for a solution of the manifold problems existing and says it is only "the reflections of a silent spectator," a perusal of the book discloses that Mr. Japheth does offer a series of suggestions—all of them constructive. Mr. Japheth has analysed the situation with fair-mindedness, and where criticism of the present day policies are needed, he has not avoided giving any. The author has a keen insight into the problems confronting the country. This book ought to be of considerable help to any student of politics, if he will put up with the slightly platitudinous pages and lines that have crept into the book.

On Tagore

RABINDRANATH TAGORE: A philosophical study. By V. S. Narayane. Published by Central Book Depot, Allahabad. Price Rs. 5, pp. 240.

Among hundreds of books written on Tagore and his philosophy, Dr. Narayane's ought to find a place of pride. By no means a complete study of the various aspects of Tagore's philosophy, this book lays more emphasis on bringing to the reader a systematic 'statement' of the poet's philosophical views as expressed by him in his writings. The book concerns itself with an analysis of the poet's writings alone, without going into their critical evaluation. No attempt has been made, as acknowledged by the author, to relate the poet's philosophy to the trends of thought in India. But in spite of this fact, Dr. Narayane offers to the student of Tagore enough carefully assessed material. Probably this meticulous assessment of the scattered writings of the poet is the asset of the book. Of great help also ought to be the voluminous references given at the end of every chapter. The author has made extensive use of the poet's Bengali writings.

Those who have delighted at dipping into Tagore every now and then—for, Tagore never tires—will find Dr. Narayane's study deeply interesting because with every page of reading, they would have kept company with familiar passages from the poet's pen. Chapters in the book touch on Tagore's idea of ultimate reality, of the individual self, of Tagore's humanism and sense of aesthetics and ethics.

Especially impressive is the manner in which Narayane has dealt with Tagore's humanism and the reader will surely like to join him in saying of Tagore that

"He pursued a lonely road
His eyes on Nature's plan;
Neither made man too much a God
Nor God too much a man"

V.

Mahatma Gandhi

HIGHLIGHTS OF DIAMOND—MAHATMA GANDHI AND HIS WORDS OF WISDOM: Edited and published by Miss Kamalini Manmade, at The Lotus Publication, 16, Old Custom House Road, Bombay 1. Brightly illustrated, ably classified and well presented, this book is an asset to any library. A perusal of the book discloses the remarkable craftsmanship that has gone into its production. Mostly a collection of photographs of Mahatma Gandhi at various stages of his life, the compiler has taken great pains in presenting them in an artistic pattern; the result is pleasing to the eye. Interspersed with rare quotations from Mahatma Gandhi's writings, care has been taken to relate every utterance with photographs taken at the time of the utterances. Especially appealing is the

chapter devoted to the period Mahatma Gandhi was at London and when he was touring Noakhali. Preservation of pictorial records of the Father of the Nation is an attempt worthy of praise, but the fact that it has been done so well should bring more credit to the enterprising compiler. None will regret having bought this attractive book printed on art paper.

Children's Magazine

RAJIVA:—Edited by Smt. Kamalini Manmade, Published by the Lotus Publication, 16 Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay. Annual Subscription, Rs. 4.

The first number of this children's magazine published in Hindi is very attractive. The handsome get-up will endear it to its young readers and the really wide range of articles and stories published will provide good entertainment to readers of every taste. The need of a national language for India is universally acknowledged and in spite of all learned controversies the common man has come to believe that for all practical purposes Hindi will be the national language. And he is not very wide of the mark either. It is due to this belief that our younger generation tends to become bilingual; one of the two languages invariably being Hindi. Thus the hunger for reading can be doubly satisfied and the comparative reading can foster the critical type of reasoning in the young mind. Due to this fact, the 'Rajiva' will have readers among all communities, and a bright future awaits it, if it can maintain and even improve upon its present standard of excellence.

The articles giving scientific knowledge in a lucid manner on such common objects as the mango and butterfly will arrest the children's attention by the very force of common day-to-day association with these objects and will impart valuable information without encumbering the young minds with needless details.

The stories are well-selected. The poems are short and easy to understand. The painting competition is not

forgotten, nor that joy of every young mind—a crossword puzzle. The readers are promised coloured cartoons in the next issue. You will find in 'Rajiva' articles on fine arts, geography, science, hygiene, botany, zoology, sports, contributions from readers, over and above the usual stories, poems, and pictures, and everything is readable and enjoyable. 'Rajiva' will surely achieve the popularity it so richly deserves.

Golden Jubilee Souvenir of Sheth Hirachand Gumanji Jain Boarding School. Edited by Stj. Rammik V. Shah.

A handsome get-up and beautiful printing on art-paper make the Souvenir very attractive. The first half is published in English and the latter half in Gujarati. Among the old students of this boarding are Sir Manilal Nanavati, Shri Motichand Kapadia etc. The contributions from other boarders are good. The history of the institution is given in an interesting manner. The different institution is given in an interesting manner. The different illustrations give a festive air to the whole.

—D. G. P.

Cellulines

A Hollywood studio had under contract a featured player who had shown great promise in his first few pictures and then began to slide until he became something of a problem. One day he was called into a producer's office and offered a part. After scanning the script, he tossed it on the producer's desk.

"That part," he said scornfully, "would kill the reputation I have as an actor!"

The producer nodded. "I agree with you," he purred. "It's your big chance."

A taxi driver began to tell me the other day how excellent something or other had been on television. I said, rather disapprovingly, "You are lucky to have television. I have not been able to afford a set yet."

He replied, "But then, I don't ever take taxis."

AVALANCHES KILLED 10,000 IN A DAY

IN Switzerland, when there is danger of avalanches, guides forbid all shouting and loud talk. They even refuse to let skiers clap their skis together to knock off sticky snow, writes Edwin Mullar in "Danver Post".

One of the most famous avalanche accidents occurred in August 1820. Joseph Hamel, a Russian, tried to climb Mt. Blanc from the French side with a party of 11. At the foot of a long, steep snow slope near the summit is a glacier seamed with crevasses—a spot later parties learned to avoid. The party started an avalanche which carried them 1,200 feet down the slope. Three were swept into the abyssal depths of a great crevasse and buried so deep that recovery of the bodies was impossible.

A scientist of the day, J. D. Forbes, who had been studying the movement of glaciers, predicted that in about 40 years the bodies would appear at the foot of the glacier, in the valley of Chamonix, six miles away.

He was right: 41 years later the bodies were found there, well preserved. An old man of Chamonix who had been one of the party identified them. It was a curious encounter—the old man bent, with age, the frozen bodies of the victims still looking in the bloom of youth.

Greatest Disaster

December 13, 1916, was the day of the greatest catastrophe in the annals of the mountains. On that day, in the eastern Alps, 10,000 men were killed by avalanches.

This was war. The Italians and Austrians, manoeuvring against each other in the Dolomites, located barracks—for reasons of strategy—on the floors of valleys, close under the menacing bulk of great peaks, clinging to the steepest slopes. Ski troops and mountain troops operated where the tactics of battle demanded, sometimes on snow slopes where no climber would have ventured in time of peace.

That winter the snow piled up deeper than anyone could remember. Everybody was conscious of danger, but neither side would evacuate hard-won positions.

On the morning of December 13 came the warm wind from the south which all mountaineers dread. The snow started to thaw. There were 103 avalanches on that single day. Sudden death descended on both armies alike. Barracks in which hundreds of troops huddled were brushed off the slopes, hurled into the depths. Canyon-like valleys were filled from wall to wall, burying deep all who were in them. Marching columns were wiped out to a man.

Most of the 10,000 dead lay buried until the melting snow uncovered them the next summer.

Searchlight On Korea Crisis

BY DEVERE AND MARIE ALLEN.

Editors, Worldover Press

WHETHER or not the crisis degenerates into new war or is resolved temporarily by a compromise truce, public opinion needs all the information and perspective it can get. This is an attempt to separate some of the facts from rumours, half-truths and contradictions. It is based on recent dispatches from overseas informants, of the Worldover Press—a searching of the foreign press in several languages, and a study of extensive documentary material.

DESPITE the many voices raised in favour of an immediate if limited war with Communist China, the Administration at Washington, especially after the Truman-Attlee talks, is willing to see what negotiations might bring forth.

If the Chinese Communist delegation sent to Lake Success had not foreseen the possibility of negotiations—its militant attitude notwithstanding—it would scarcely have come at all.

With or without negotiations, with or without a truce, Washington was deterred from any all-out war with China by compelling considerations. It required little urging from Mr. Attlee to settle on Europe as the most vital centre of a major war, cold or hot.

This will continue to be true, because the world's second greatest area of industrial production, the so-called Lorraine Triangle, comprising the Ruhr with adjacent parts of France, Belgium and Luxemburg, is an indispensable strategic centre. But there was another great deterrent: the conceivable loss of allies.

World Opposition

Having long since repudiated isolationism, the American people were shocked, hurt and a bit frightened to find their government morally isolated and their official policies under fire throughout the globe. Communist hostility was expected; a lack of support in the non-Communist world was hard to understand.

Most of the nations which were critical knew that in the dire event of a world war, they would be drawn in, and would then line up with the United States. But they hoped that frank criticism now might avoid the necessity of such a catastrophic choice.

The British attitude was known best, because Prime Minister Attlee had rushed to Washington, with Winston Churchill's support, to register British dissent. What has never been made clear to the American people was that Attlee brought with him a mandate from governments of the British Commonwealth, representing 580 million people.

It was understood that French Premier Rene Pleven had signified his country's agreement with British concern; indeed, he secured a vote of confidence from an otherwise disgruntled Chamber for the Anglo-French demarche.

ALTHOUGH INDIA HAS GROWN MORE SUSPICIOUS OF RED CHINA, IT WAS ANYTHING BUT PLEASED WITH WASHINGTON. Often played down in the United States was the urgency of Canada's disagreement, voiced time after time by its Foreign Minister, Lester B. Pearson, whose blunt messages to the State Department were applauded by his fellow-countrymen. In the U.N. delegates from Arab League countries told U.S. representatives quietly but emphatically they would not back war with Communist China.

In Australia, Western Germany, Italy, Scandinavia, the Netherlands and Belgium, U.S. prestige was at low level.

Distrust In Europe

How seriously distrust had spread through Western Europe, and how it served the purposes of Moscow, is apparent from a dispatch sent by a correspondent in a position to consult outstanding leaders. He says:

"You cannot believe the unhappy

depths to which public opinion in West Europe now consigns the United States. We first lost prestige through an endless procession of news films showing U.S. war planes smashing North Korean cities, unopposed by hostile aircraft. Why such pictures were released to Europe is hard to comprehend. Looking at them, thousands of minds over here were startled at the resemblance, as they describe it, to the air attacks by Hitler on the defenseless cities of Poland.

"Similarly, people have been revolted by the headlines reporting belligerent comments from U. S. political spokesmen about preventive war, even preventive atom bombing."

Americans, when aware of this dissatisfaction with their policies, suppose it is confined to leftists and fellow-travellers. Yet in France, even the movement favouring negotiations with Russia has powerful negotiations

minist advocates. The conservative Edouard Herriot, a Nazi prisoner in

World Against War On China

the last war, recently declared: "When it is a case of saving human lives, one ought to negotiate even with the Devil. If these conversations failed, France would be on firmer ground than today in demanding from her people the sacrifices entailed in the rearmament programme."

In London, even Lord Beaverbrook's rightist "Sunday Express" went so far as to say: "However much we loathe the Kremlinism as it undoubtedly loathes us, however much we may fear Communism as it certainly fears us, it is our duty to mankind to seize any chance of easing the tension and make the most of it. For nothing is more vital, more important, than the preservation of peace."

Chiang's Tactics

"The Chiang Kai-shek lobby, with its persistent spokesmen in Congress, radio and press, is frightening to foreign diplomats and peoples." That sentiment for Chiang may command majority Congressional support, or even come close to it, causes experienced diplomats despair. They are virtually all convinced that the use of Chiang's troops on the Asiatic mainland would alienate all our friends, everywhere in Asia. They note that Chiang, in the very crucial stage of negotiations at Lake Success, December 10th, announced a new draft of manpower in Formosa for the express purpose of invading the mainland. Since he lacks the heavy armament for it, it was, of course, a political move; but it went unrebuked at Washington even though it violated the terms by which the U. S. 7th fleet is protecting the island from Communist assaults. Foreign observers, too, have been asking why, if Chiang cannot even hold the island without U.S. help, he imagines he could win victory in China proper?

"There is widespread revulsion against the atom bomb," President Truman's assurance that he would not use the bomb without notice to the British seems to have satisfied Clement Attlee.

In world opinion, the assurance was anything but reassuring; the decision is still Mr. Truman's rather than that of the U.S. and its allies in concert.

Many people in high posts abroad



Mr. C. S. Narasimhan, Member of the Indian Delegation on a goodwill mission to Egypt photographed at Santa Cruz air-port on his arrival.

are convinced that the first nation to use the bomb in another war will be unable to cope with the mass hatred aroused, and will lose the war.

The insistence of the United States on the rearmament of Germany, even among nations which outwardly go along with it, is privately resented. Even German opinion is hostile. They know that if an armed Germany is caught in another war while two zones

endure, Germans will be fighting Germans.

Recent glib references by so many Americans to the Attlee-European-Asiatic desire to avoid war with China as "appeasement" and "another Munich" have wrought harm.

It isn't in the open, but the British, French, Indian and many other delegations at the U.N. have verbally exploded, off the floor, at the use of such phrases.

There is a general conviction that the Korean debacle was due in large part to American blundering. Nations which did comparatively little of the Korean fighting while they still warmly approved it, can hardly expect the majority of Americans to relish critical comment. On the other hand most of the critics do not blame Secretary Acheson or Mr. Truman so

Arthur nevertheless drove his soldiers straight at them. He allowed a high functionary of the Rhee government, unrebuked, to announce at Seoul that if the U.N. forces got the power plants in their hands, they would shut off the current. That current is variously estimated to serve from 55 to 90 per cent of Manchurian industry, the Ruhr of China.

For sheer political reasons, MacArthur started his drive toward the Yalu River 24 hours before the Communist Chinese arrived at Lake Success.

THIS BAD MILITARISTIC PSYCHOLOGY RESEMBLED NOTHING SO MUCH AS THE STEP TAKEN BY THE GERMANS IN WORLD WAR I, WHEN, SEEING THAT THE ITALIANS WERE THREATENING A REVOLUTION THEY ORDERED AN INVASION OF ITALY THROUGH AUSTRIA.

The inevitable result was that every last Italian gave up his interest in revolution, and sprang to the nation's defense. In MacArthur's case, misleading political announcements came from his Tokyo office: "U. N. troops have reached the Yalu". They had; but only at one small indefensible point. The drive to the Yalu had worried wiser heads in the U.N., who spoke their minds to the State Department. **THE GENERAL WAS UNIMPRESSED.**

Intelligence Fails

Intelligence sources were sorely at fault.

As far back as November 8, for example, the enterprising Rome "Daily American" ran an interview with Clifford Evans, a former U.S. flyer just arrived in Italy after a 56-day trip from China; Evans showed how the Chinese, for several months, had proclaimed their intention to intervene in Korea if need be. The Communists began their real push November 25th.

In India, a Press Trust correspondent sent a report based on observations at Peiping, revealing the large-scale preparations being made for Korean intervention.

IT IS TRUE THAT THIS DISPATCH WAS HELD BACK FROM PUBLICATION IN INDIA, BUT IT WAS FILED BEFORE THE CHINESE PUSH AT HONG KONG, BRITISH COLONY.

Did MacArthur violate his instructions from the U.N. in crossing the 38th parallel? Though much is obscure about this, we are inclined to think not. Some of the belated backfire against MacArthur is unjust and overdone; often, others were equally responsible who now seek to make him a scapegoat.

Although several governments were surprised when Washington assumed the U.N. instructions had authorized the crossing, the language apparently was faulty and vague.

And days elapsed before the crossing was actually made, with plenty of time for U.N. member states to register disapproval, if they had firm convictions. It is a fact, however, that public opinion in much of the world did disapprove.

Myth Exploded

In any case, the Korean war has done much to destroy what Professor

MacArthur X'Rayed

much as General Douglas MacArthur.

MacArthur

No one can be positive that the Chinese Communists would have stayed out of Korea even if General MacArthur had held his forces back from the Manchurian border and informally recognized a buffer zone.

It cannot be gainsaid, however, that MacArthur's disposal of his troops, his untimely playing up to Chiang Kai-shek, his slack rein on the utterances of Syngman Rhee his subordination of diplomacy to military methods, his refusal at times to be guided by Washington and the U.N., made Chinese Communist intervention certain.

Forewarned by correspondents in Korea and by comments in the world press that Red China must perforce consider vital its flow of current from North Korean power plants, Mac-

Reinhold Niebuhr has called "the MacArthur myth." Brilliant as the General has been in some of his military actions, he is too militaristic to succeed in delicate matters of political psychology.

Marquis Childs was obliged to wire his chain of papers from New Delhi: "The remark General MacArthur made, widely printed here, saying the sight of dead North Koreans was good for his old eyes, caused a highly unfavourable reaction."

It was a serious mistake psychologically, to allow any United States military leader to head the U.N. forces.

President Truman, too, contributed to American unpopularity by accepting, at Washington, the troops offered to the U.N. by other countries; they should have been accepted solely at Lake Success, preferably by Trygve Lie. Politically, his errors cannot be doubted, and the damage they have done. As Clemenceau is once reported to have said, "War is too serious a matter to be left to the generals."

ART NOTES *By D. G. Vas.*

IS art approaching the people? This question has to be asked now in the conditions of freedom and democracy in India.

The reply to it, if sought in the realities of the day, is bound to be in the negative.

Withheld From People

This point was touched by the Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh, in his address at the Bombay Art Society's annual exhibition. Though the interest in art, he observed, was growing, the number of art-loving people was small. Increasing demand is one of the essentials of development of art, but the art movement has failed to create it.

Every art be it painting, sculpture, music or dance is intended for the people, and it must be made accessible to them. This important condition has still remained unfulfilled while much is said and written about art. On the contrary attempts are made to hold up art as a preserve of the privileged few. Art particularly painting is made to move round small fastidious circles in salons, clubs and hotels; but the coteries which have thus patronised art form a fraction of India's population.

Democracy implies equal opportunity to everyone for education and advancement; and as such it means unrestricted access to art. If the people do not know where fashionable clubs and hotels are situated, art must be carried to them wherever they may be. Wider distribution has to be recognised as one of the main principles of democracy in art, and in order to ensure it, it is necessary to emancipate art from the bondage of aristocracy.

Limited Applicability

Rightly said the Governor of Bombay that artists, though they turn out the best specimens of Indian culture, find it very difficult to make a living. The reasons are quite obvious. Painters and sculptors have to depend upon a limited clientele for their living and have fewer chances to sell their works between the exhibitions as the demand is small and also seasonal.

Mural decoration makes one of the outlets for the painters who have specialised in it. In India, it was a leading feature of the art tradition; but in modern times, architecture has banished painting and sculpture from its sphere and has, therefore, to be held responsible, to a certain extent, for curtailment of practical application of art. The art movement makes no distinction between various branches of painting, nor its leaders have agitated for reintegration of mural painting and sculpture in architecture.

People's Art

Art itself is a factor which can influence demand for it. To be popular, it must be a clear and intelligible expression. Indian painting and sculpture had acquired, through ages, a stronghold upon the public mind because both were intelligible and inspiring in form and content, to the people. Beauty in expression and message in content had the twofold effect of contributing to advancement of the mass of the people. The efficacy of the appeal of both had depended upon intelligibility—a factor which is being lost sight of today.

The condition of intelligibility has to be stressed, if art is intended for mass-appeal. It was fulfilled to some extent, by the realistic art though it was of foreign origin; and then the revival which followed, made headway on the strength of this condition. It gave to the people something which was congenial to them. The specimens of the revivalistic school have continued to hold the ground in spite of the sinister attempt made in certain quarters to eliminate them.

Fascinating Distraction

Painting, in recent years, has seemingly moved onwards, but it has taken a wrong course. The motive force behind it is western modernism and not the indigenous art tradition. Leaving

Art away from the people—Drawbacks of art movement—Coterie make India!—Distractions from tradition—Neglected Indian monuments—Myth of foreign influence—Music Academy in new form.

a few artists, who have really achieved success, painting in the modernists' way in the case of others has become an ill-advised distraction from the Indian technique which Indian artists should first of all, study thoroughly. In such circumstances, patch works, gross imitations and even monstrosities, which are exhibited, are extolled by interested parties as examples of progressive art. The artists and their guides must, at least, have the honesty to declare that their paintings are not Indian in technique.

But no such paintings and sculpture are introduced as examples of Indian art capable of expressing spiri-

der painting or sculpture, in spite of its acknowledged artistic values, has tended to be a fashion of the few. The people will go without art and the artists will be left with limited circles of patrons, as long as art continues to be the tutelage and fashion of the privileged few. The people's art should be quite different from what is boasted as such.

Neglected Monuments

The admiration, which was expressed by foreign engineers for the beauty of the Ganga-ghats at Banaras, is richly deserved by such ancient constructional works. These ghats signify

"WAITING"



—RAMESH P. POTNIS,
Sir J. J. School of Arts

tual values. If Indian art reveals the grace and beauty of the ideal human form and lays all the accent on the feelings and emotions inherent in the individual in characters in an episode it will be interesting to know how Western modernism is calculated to produce these effects and thereby to take the place of Indian art.

Realism of Europe or idealism of India is not art from the point of view of modernists, but what they are trying to push in place of both has narrowed to a technique which the people find difficult to comprehend. Far from being the people's art, mo-

der painting or sculpture, in spite of its acknowledged artistic values, has tended to be a fashion of the few. The people will go without art and the artists will be left with limited circles of patrons, as long as art continues to be the tutelage and fashion of the privileged few. The people's art should be quite different from what is boasted as such.

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neers who visited Banaras gave his impression that the monumental and picturesque ghats were not taken care of by the authorities. This remark should serve as a reminder to the local authorities and the Government of India to take effective steps for preservation of the uncared for ancient structures.

The protection extended under law has come to be a formal procedure, because several ancient structures, though placed on the list of protected monuments are otherwise left in a neglected condition. Master plans and expert committees which are frequently resorted to these days for the purposes of constructional projects have failed to plan out anything which might stand comparison with any monument of the past. If modern India, having all the resources of science and engineering at her disposal, is unable to create monumental works of architecture, she should, at least, preserve carefully the relics which have survived.

Taj Mahal Vindicated—

The stain of foreign influence on the Taj Mahal was wiped out in an illuminating lecture by Mr. Percy Brown, who is an authority on Indian painting and architecture. The view expressed by him that the Taj Mahal was a logical and direct result of tradition without foreign influence had the impress of an authority. It should be a stimulus to Indians to revise second-hand opinions in art propagated by them as their original thinking.

Some of the foreign scholars and connoisseurs had the acuteness to smell foreign influence in anything Indian which appeared to be of outstanding merit. In fact they were reluctant to concede originality to India in the sphere of art and culture; and the tradition of biased writings left by them was continued by some Indians. Even today there are writers who have been harping upon the phrases like Greco-Buddhist and Indo-Persian art and have been advocating in the name of synthesis, conglomeration of heterogeneous influences as the art of free India. Such persons need to be sent to reformatories to learn the values of original work and independent thinking.

Music Academy

The constitution of the Academy of Hindustani music, which was set up some time ago in a haphazard manner, was recently revised and is now said to have been finalised. Its revision was not dictated by any new circumstances, but was undertaken by the Government of India in response to criticism which was legitimate and, therefore, not unduly vehement. This incident should be taken as success of the public opinion.

The old Academy in its new form is designed to be a democratic institution, and for the same reason it is expected to be representative of the various interests in music. At least it has been portrayed as such in the constitution on paper. It is now left primarily to the musicians to see that this Academy is organised in conformity with the constitution in every respect.

However, much will depend upon selection of the personnel and its outlook. Fair deal to every school of music—old as well as new—should be the principal aim of an Academy which is founded for promotion of North Indian music. Such an institution should be above party politics. It should not be in the leading strings of any contemporary sect of executives. Justice to the minorities will be taken as criterion of its liberal constitution and successful working.

Rosalind Russell...one of those film stars who can read without her lips moving.

—LEONARD MOSLEY.

Hollywood isn't as bad as people think. But the pictures are.

—ORSON WELLES.



Sister Roshan K. Irani is an enthusiastic reader of this 'Corner' and an active member of the Balkan-Ji-Bari.

My dear Sisters & Brothers.

HAVE you ever thought what magic can be wrought by a beautiful voice? Some people notice speaking voices more than others and are specially affected by them, but each of us is in some way moved by the voices we hear, whether we are conscious of it or not. Our voices in turn act upon other people.



stirring. Each one affects you in some way.

Quiet, evenly modulated tones give a feeling of calm and happiness, of well-being, safety and order. Harsh and strident tones disturb and irritate; jerky, staccato notes make us nervous and give the feeling of trouble around the corner. Voices too highly pitched can pierce like a dentist's drill. Some speaking voices have the soothing quality of a cool hand on the forehead and there are some with a beauty far beyond expression. These are the voices with the "natural gift" preserved.

Think of someone who has great charm and who has impressed you deeply. In a way you could not put into words his voice thrilled you through and through. You probably know of a voice you would recognize anywhere, whether alone or in a crowd. If you heard it your eyes would light with pleasure, your pulse quicken, and you would want to be at your best; or you might feel amusement, annoyance, displeasure, or perhaps a wish to get away.

The Power Of Voice

When we understand the influence

you work steadily at the improvement of your natural voice, however scanty your gifts may be, you will find your ability to give pleasure to those around you improving beyond anything you could have imagined.

First the voice must be protected. It is a very delicate mechanism and will not allow of anything approaching strain, so do not use it in the wrong way. Without going into technical rules about breathing, one can say that well-ventilated rooms, natural exercise in the open air and all things that promote health help in the right use of the voice.

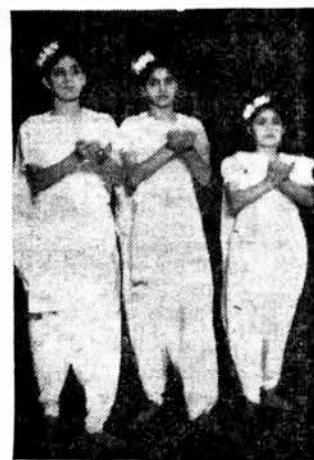
Flexibility in the speaking voice, rather than strength, is the aim, so avoid talking too loudly. Don't try to shout other people down or carry on a conversation in the train or above the radio. One of the best ways of making the most of your voice is by keeping your temper. Like health, feelings have an enigmatic effect upon the voice. You will find that if you curb vindictive, "cross-patch" moods, your voice will improve in tone and timbre. It is surprising how often a restful, musical voice goes with a controlled, well-balanced, kindly personality.

When you try to be like the people whose voices you most admire, you will go far in getting their quality of expression. Make the most of such gifts as you have.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Balkan-Ji-Bari centres throughout India celebrated the Republic Day in a most befitting manner.

Who have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for full particulars and



Members of the Calcutta Balkan-Ji-Bari enacting a drama

enrolment forms of this All-India Children's Association, from Dada—'Gulistan', Khar—Bombay 21 (that much postal address is enough), by writing to him your full name and address and age, and endorsing a one anna stamp for postage.

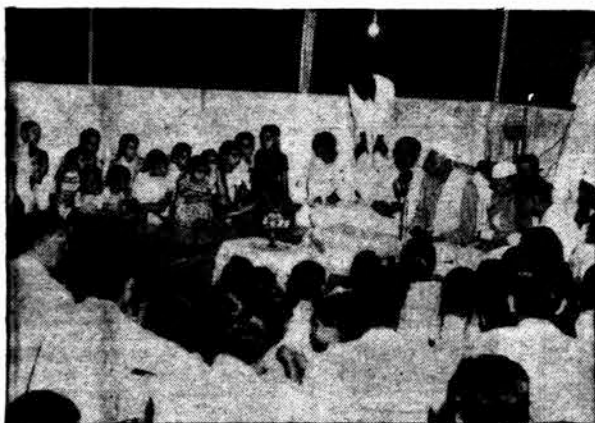
Dada will be pleased to hear from you. And you will feel proud to have joined this your own Association.

Why not send also your contributions of stories, games, puzzles, riddles, smiles, etc. for publication?

JAI HIND!

*All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada*

'GULISTAN', KHAR BOMBAY 21



Shri Ravishankar Maharaj entertained the Chewpatty Balkan-Ji-Bari with his enlightened talks under the presidentship of Shri Mohanlal Menta "Sopan", editor of the "Janmabhumi".

Listen to the tones of your friends, people you like and love; or of those you dislike, the folk who annoy you. Notice the voices of people you meet casually, at games, in the club, at a restaurant, in bus, train, street or shops. Some are harsh, feeble, affected or common-place, sloppy, grating or silly. Others are rich-tones, soft and beautiful, sweet and melodious. They may be pathetic, persuasive or

that the voice of one person has upon another we realize the power for good or ill, for joy or discomfort, of our own voice.

Give thought to your speaking voice and develop what is pleasing in it. At least try to make it "easy to the ear." We are not all born with equally beautiful voices, but you can preserve what is good in yours and cultivate it to its greatest extent. If



Children of the Ghatkopar Balkan-Ji-Bari on a ramble in the "Gods out of Doors". In the forefront is Shri Bhanubhai Pandya, an old and sincere worker of the organisation.

WITH THE SWEAT OF THE BROW

After despatching these letters and going through our correspondence I will take you to a film and then we will have dinner....."

Anuradha stood up trembling, speechless at the audacity of the man. Before she could say anything more he had drawn her and caught hold of her hand.

"Darling! You are trembling. This is what comes of remaining unmarried for so long. I always seem to inspire passion in girls, young or old, in this fashion. Come give me a kiss!" Anuradha at last woke up from the paralytic spell cast by the man. She withdrew her hands and gave a resounding slap to the fellow who looked at her in wonder and surprise and the next instant she had rushed out of the office and down the stairs to the street.

For a long time the wife remained in her room, lost in thought and then she suddenly heard the horn of her husband's car. She did not know what to do. It was impossible to tell him He had given her two days—she could not stick it for a day! Any way she went down and received him smiling and ringing for the tea.

She put her arm round him and they walked into the drawing room like two lovers. On the table lay a number of letters which the husband picked up. Among them was an envelope she recognised and quickly

snatched it away from her surprised husband. Bewildered he turned round to his wife. But the wife was clutching the envelope, her lips quivering, her face pale, staring at her husband.

"What is the matter, my dear!" exclaimed the husband. "Are you ill?"

A flush rushed up to the wife's face as she seemed to remember the contents of the letter. Then slowly and deliberately she began to speak. "Are you unhappy with me?"

"What the hell are you talking of! Are you crazy?"

"Then read this letter!"

The husband tore open the letter, read it hurriedly and began to laugh. "This must be some joke! And by the way, how did you know what this letter contained?"

The wife could hold herself no longer. She fell in the arms of her husband and resting her head on his chest began to sob. The husband was taken aback. He tried to pat her and soothe her but it was not before the servant was heard bringing the tea that she quickly moved away wiping her eyes and controlling herself. As soon as the servant was out of the room she went up to him again and

clutched his arms.

"Darling, you were right! It is disgusting. The fellow is a quack and this letter came from him. I saw the copy in the file and....and he actually tried to make love to me...."

"What!" hissed the husband flaring up. "Why didn't you tell me at once? I am going to whip the life out of the beast. Come!"

The irate husband dragged his wife and got into the car. He drove like a maniac while his wife directed him to the office. Climbing up the stairs and guided by the wife he went straight to the private office of the boss and entered without knocking. The room was empty.

"You sit here my darling. I will just go and hunt him out."

The wife paced about the room uncomfortably when suddenly the door opened and to her horror she saw her boss entering. Seeing the girl he paused for a while and then quickly looking from inside turned to her.

"So my Anuradha has come back! All the prude girls who give themselves airs come back to me. Ha, ha! Well it will not be easy to run away this time!"

The wife cowered in the corner as

the boss went smiling, stretching out his arms for an embrace. She tried to rush away to another part of the room but he caught hold of her in an iron embrace and began to shower kisses on her. At that moment came a loud knock at the outer door and the man stopped irritated. Blind with fury, humiliated and shocked, she seemed suddenly to get the strength to break away and slap him. Howling and kicking she began to scratch him like the proverbial cat. And when finally exhausted she looked at him she gave a gasp of surprise. Half the beard of the man was gone and there was a long scar on his cheek made by her ring from which blood had begun to ooze out.

The man smiled and pulled away the other half of the beard. Then he slowly and deliberately took off the tinted glasses, and there stood the husband, wreathed in smiles.

"You!" said the wife gasping, and quickly went forward to wipe the blood from the scar. The husband affectionately put his arms round her.

"Never thought you could dictate such letters!"

"My sweetie-tweetie hamzenut! I never knew you could fight like a leopard! What about standing me some tea? I could pay it from your deposit!"

"Anuradha is willing! And she rested her head lovingly on his bosom trying to get back her breath.

(Continued From Page 4)

Atom Bomb In Verse

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(Continued from Page 2)

be further dissociated in the mind than the sun is from an eye. Yet where, in so many words, will you get a better description of glaring, intolerable, noonday sunlight than in this line.

"The light is braying like an ass"? Again, just to illustrate how, in her early self-training, she explored every possibility in obtaining sensory effects, let us take two other descriptions of noonday heat.

While colours like a parakeet sing loudly to the chattering heat.

and, The air is like a jarring bell That jangles words it cannot spell.

In her early work Dr. Sitwell turns again and again to wrestle with sensory effects such as heat or cold, brilliance or darkness, as if she had an instinctive sense of her future need of a style which would be able to stand superlative strength and violence.

She was constructing one as tough, elastic and powerful as electrified steel; anything else would have been completely dislocated by the sheer horsepower (I mean Pegasus-power) exerted by her later work, as it zooms up to the climax of the three poems on the atom bomb, which may well be considered the highest summit attained by contemporary poetry in any language. I know of nothing so poignant, since Elizabethan times, as the two last poems on the atom bomb: the terrifying passage in the second poem, one which follows these lines, so ironically frightening in their context.

"And of what does the Pterodactyl sing
Of what red buds in what tremendous Spring?"

and the final lines, seraphic in beauty, of the CANTICLE OF THE ROSE (describing the Rose which was colour-photographed permanently on a wall by the flash of the atom bomb).

Unfortunately, these last lines cannot be separated from their context without losing the fullness of their momentum, which starts accumulating from the very beginning of the poem. An amputation would therefore be an injustice. It is rare that a critic feels shy of using the knife and slicing off samples. Only the rarest and best poetry can inspire such timidity. A new collection of Edith Sitwell's poems has been published by Roy Campbell.

DEATH OF COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA

★

(Continued from page 6)

terraces and flower gardens. There will be separate messes for general officers, senior officers, captains and majors and lieutenants.

These luxuries are unimportant in themselves but they are truly significant as symbols of the real power held in the USSR by the officer corps.

These men have the shooting irons. They know how to use them. They destroyed the German Army piece by piece, intimately and at great length. They are, in short, smart, tough and right now very self-confident. They have a weapon in the Soviet Army in which they have complete faith. They are less inhibited than most people by political considerations or abstract love of humanity.

Day and night they examine the cold military chances of winning a war for the conquest of the world.

In 1904 the Czar took a very similar gamble for the very same prize Stalin wanted: the whole peninsula of Korea. When the Czar was defeated, there was an immediate violent revolt of the Left, which failed, but prepared the way for 1917. The internal enemies came out of hiding at the first sign of the weakness of the Czar's external policy. The Far East, dangling temptingly at the far end of the inadequate Trans-Siberian railway, seems generally to have been Russia's undoing. It remains to be seen whether, again, a Far Eastern fiasco would be followed by internal revolt, this time of the Right.



Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

lead the singleton heart towards dummy's king before trying the spades. If west happened to hold the ace of hearts, dummy's king would be good for a trick, and South could discard his queen of spades instead of risking the finesse.

On third thought, South saw that the clubs might provide an additional way of making the game. He therefore won the first trick with dummy's seven of diamonds and immediately returned the deuce of clubs. East put up the queen and South took the ace of clubs, cashed the ace of diamonds, and returned his low club forcing out East's king.

At this point South's jack and ten of clubs were established. If East returned a heart, dummy's king would surely win a trick, on which South could discard his queen of spades. If East led anything else, South could win and discard both of dummy's hearts on the jack ten of clubs.

Note that the early play of the clubs did not deprive declarer of the chance for the hearts and spades later on. If the clubs had not been favourably located, West would have won the first round of that suit. He would be unable to disturb the spade situation and declarer would surely get his chance to draw the last trump and lead a heart towards dummy.

East-West vulnerable
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 8 7 5 3
♥ K 9
♦ K 8 7 5 3
♣ 9 2

WEST EAST
♠ K 10 4 ♠ J 9 6 2
♥ Q 10 6 5 4 2 ♥ A 8 7 3
♦ 6 2 ♦ —
♣ 8 7 ♣ K Q 6 5 4

SOUTH
♠ A Q
♥ J
♦ A Q J 10 9 8
♣ A J 10 3

The bidding

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	2♠	Pass
3♣	Pass	3♠	Pass
5♠	All Pass		

WEST opened a trump, the best opening lead for his side. Before making his first play declarer looked at the hand very carefully.

It was clear that he had to lose a club and a heart. These would cause him no trouble, if the spade finesse eventually succeeded. On second thought, South decided that he could

Thomas Hardy's Philosophy

★

(Continued from Page 2)

certain extent "The Trumpet Major", are books of extraordinary beauty, pervaded by exquisite melancholy—which "dwell with Beauty—Beauty that must die". The story goes through flights of rapturous joy—"Joy whose hand is always on his lips to old adieu". "A Group of Noble Dames" is described as an epitome of Hardy's "Feminine Psychology", while his four sonnets "She To Him", are as Edmund Gosse says, "Wessex Novels distilled into a wineglass."

On the next rung of Hardy's artistic ladder can be placed the four great dramatics "Far From the Madding Crowd", "The Return of the Native", "Woodlanders" and "The Mayor of Casterbridge". In all these novels, except for a slight variation in the last, we are presented with a rich variety of situations against a dramatic setting and the elements of chance and accident have been freely drawn upon and exploited with advantage, but not unnaturally. Humour and superstition do enjoy a degree of freedom.

Hardy's architectural perspective finds a splendid expression in these novels. The remarkably exquisite opening of the Return of the Native, with the melancholy description of Egdon Heath, the vivid account of the "Stone bridge"—Henchard's vortex of solitary retirement in the Mayor of Casterbridge, are just two instances of Hardy's innate ability to interpret the moods of nature in consonance with the varying situations he is called upon to describe.

That apart, in each of these novels emotional strains are set up in a group of four individuals, among whom complexity of character is assigned to one male and one female, the remaining one male and one female possessing simple unassuming natures. With the help of side characters and invention of many incidents, natural enough of occurrence, the stories are marvelously worked out and culminate in a crescendo of total tragedy and death. They exemplify the way how with callous indifference, the eternal forces of nature or fate react to the elements of desire, ambition, aspiration and self-will of man (the complex characters of the novels).

Hardy's delineation of female characters is far deeper and finer variety

and abundant richness as compared with those of their male counterparts. Eustacia Vye, Viviette Constantine and Elizabeth Newson are admittedly lovelier and richer than Farfrae, Clym, Wildeve and Sweeten Oleeve.

The Mayor of Casterbridge, although included in the dramatics is essentially a transition from the dramatic form to the epic form. It mainly comprises the story of one single individual, a man of character—Michael Henchard—and exclusively dwells on his rise and fall; although in its setup, it certainly owes an allegiance to the dramatic form. Henchard is the most superb and powerful of all Hardy's male characters.

In all these works, however, we only observe Hardy's intellectual conception of life, which withholds him from adding the "glass of his own opinion of the 'raggedy'". When we come to the greatest of all his novels, "The Tess of the D'Urbervilles" and likewise "Jude the Obscure", this restriction of scope is obliterated and we have a chance to witness his intellectual and emotional judgment of life. Here, we cannot get sense the deep and personal impress of Hardy on the processes of life. "Poor Wounded name, My bosom as a bed shall lodge thee" quotes the title page of the "Tess of the D'Urbervilles". Does it not reverberate with intense personal feeling?

"The President of the Immortal, has ended his sport with Tess. Justice is done."

Thus ends the story of Tess. The conflict is between the inherent will to enjoy, and the circumstantial will against enjoyment.

Tess's will to enjoy is nothing extravagant. Then why is she punished? Fate poses an argument by telling us that she was sensitive. Her tragedy is a specimen of "Syllogism in the cruel reasoning of Universal Fate". Hardy boils in the turmoil of her tragedy and asserts that baffled aspiration, sensitiveness, individual desire "too good", self-will and the like are only an argument of fate, intensely reasoning, "with callous indifference", as to whether man's effort has any final value in the course of its own existence, "deciding the case with regard to its own logic and for its own direct satisfaction". In other words the degree of Freedom conceded to man is called into question and man's pleasure is dismissed on one ground or another.

To take a more recent analogy,

Bernard Shaw remarked on Gandhi's death, in the characteristic manner of fate—"This shows how dangerous it is to be too good". But man or rather Hardy, knows that fate manoeuvred to kill him because it suited its own course.

Again, fate proposes that self-will is man's basic fault. Hardy argues: did man make himself self-willed? By some king or eddy, as Abercrombie observes, existence has produced the self-willed Vortex of Man's personality and the existence of self-will is the prime necessity of being. But it is forever contradicted in the huge onward speed of the general existence and the result is that the unremitting motion of fate becomes a "granious agony". It can all be epitomised by conceiving a lonely isolated starving man, patiently waiting in a desert for the blessed bus of relief. When the bus arrives, the little man fervently implores the driver to pick him up, but the latter refuses to stop the bus. The poor man strives hard to jump into it and in the attempt breaks his head and heart, and is ended. The bus goes on, unmindful of the blood-stain it receives. The driver here is obviously Hardy's Master Fate. Alternately, life is a cigar, a fiery ordeal, emitting smoke, ending in smoke, all in smoke, — from the beginning to the end, a long succession of clouds of smoke.

The fiery spirit of man fiercely resists the infinite current of electricity—of "the relentless assimilating forces of the world", and in resisting burns completely. Hardy's characters, as Abercrombie explains are by no means mere puppets jerked by fate, but they are the supreme representatives of man's fierce spirit, struggling and striving to establish their right to desire, to enjoy and to claim parity with God as it were—"to refuse to be held in the process of mere general being, and to make their refusal prevail". And this right, the invisible, merciless forces of the world perpetually deny. In the long run, the person must obey the impersonal, the finite being of the person, must submit to the infinite being of the Universe, the visible micro man must yield to the invisible cosmic will. This seems to be the hopeless truth, which appears in its naked agony in the last poem "Dynasty".

And in utter despair of the colossal and fundamental injustice of the very "existence" of life, Hardy's Philosophy bends to purport what is contained in the famous and widely referred to quotations: "Happiness is but an occasional episode in the general drama of pain". "Like flies to wanton boys, are we to Gods, they kill us for their sport".

"The only universal language is the language of tragedy. Comedy has no such universality".

"The Universe can only be ruled by Cross Causality; there is neither benevolence nor malevolence, only a blind senseless force that knows not what it does".

Mother Instinct Triumphs

The harried little Maternity Wing nurse, carrying the babies to their mothers at feeding time, noticed with dismay that the door to Private Room 4 had swung open. She was always so careful to have it tightly closed at these times, for there was no baby to take to that mother. He had been dead at birth—the only child, long awaited.

With an infant on her arm, she was about to pull the door softly shut when a voice called: "Oh, nurse, please let me see that baby."

The nurse hesitated, then impulsively entered the room. Flowers were everywhere, and the patient was looking very lovely in a pink bed jacket which gave a faint flush to her cheeks. Only her sad eyes betrayed her.

She stretched hungry arms for the plump sleepy baby, and as she cuddled him close, said to the nurse: "Don't ask me how I know—but you have a young unmarried mother out there in the ward." The nurse nodded silently. (How news spread!) "Is this her baby?"

"Yes, he's going home today."

The patient motioned to a large box of tiny garments on a near-by chair. They were of the finest material—exquisitely made—some with a touch of hand embroidery.

"I made most of them myself and I want to give them to this baby's mother." (The nurse thought of the pitiful little bundle the grandfather had brought for the baby's trip home.) "Just tell her they are from a mother who will never need them again." And as she relinquished the baby with a final caress, she added with trembling lips: "And tell her—tell her that I envy her."

Spotlight On Philippines

WASHINGTON is becoming more and more disturbed over the fact that our special ward in Asia, the Philippine Republic, is slipping rapidly into a condition of social-economic distress. The peoples of South Asia, particularly in the newly independent countries—India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Burma—look to the Philippines for a rough index as to whether American ideas of political and economic organization can be successfully applied to their own countries. But even more searchingly these former colonial peoples look to American relations with the Philippines for evidence of the Soviet accusation that the Philippines constitute a demonstration of modern American imperialism, says the 'Atlantic' Report on "The Philippines."

The United States won high regard throughout Asia by granting independence to the Filipinos; some of this was seriously undermined by the lopsided provisions of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946. Equitable on the surface (the act established duty-free trade between the U.S. and the Philippines until 1954), this trade agreement allows American products to flood the Philippine market in unlimited quantities, whereas Philippine exports to the United States are rigidly restricted. American businessmen and American capital are given the same rights as Philippine businessmen and Philippine capital—which necessitated a change in the Philippine Constitution.

The economic advantage to American manufacturers and the necessity for United States military bases in the Islands gave the Communists ammunition in the propaganda war. A new and rapidly growing belief, fostered by the Communists, is that there is a parallel between American support of Chiang Kai-shek and our present support of what they feel is an undemocratic government in the Philippines.

The flagrant violations of the democratic process in the last Philippine elections and President Truman's statement of June 27 on Korea, in which he announced that the United States would build up its armed forces in the Philippines and give more military aid to the present government, have been cited in the propaganda which the Communists have been spreading.

Agrarian Discontent

By far the most critical factor in

the Philippine situation is the deep-seated, widespread discontent among the three quarters of the population which earns its living from agriculture. It is this that provides the Communists with the growing base upon which they are building up their power.

It is no accident that the chief centre of Communist power lies in fertile but overcrowded central Luzon, the largest island and the one on which Manila is located. Here is found the highest rate of peasant tenancy in the archipelago, over 60 per cent. Here, despite legislation to the contrary, most tenants receive no more than half of what they produce on their miserable plots of land, and this amount is further diminished by the high interest they must pay on their hopeless and frequently inherited indebtedness to their landlords.

Since the days of Spanish rule this area has been the chief centre of agrarian discontent and fitful peasant resistance to autocratic and feudalistic landowners. It was the peasantry of this district which formed the Hukbalahap, the chief guerilla resistance against the Japanese. Originally non-Communist, this organization was gradually penetrated by Communists until today its leadership is dominated by them.

Communists And Huks

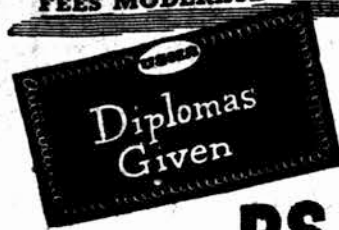
Despite repeated government attempts to crush it, it has not only maintained its strength but has grown. At present numbering an estimated 10,000 armed men, the Hukbalahap controls considerable tracts of some of the richest rice lands of Luzon as well as much more extensive areas of hill country. During the summer it sent raiding parties to within twenty miles of Manila.

The amalgamation of the Constabulary with the Philippine Army may improve the situation. But offsetting this must be noted the resignation on August 13 of Ruperto Kangleon, the able Secretary of Defense, in protest against President Quirino's refusal to remove four generals for gross incompetence in the Army's own campaign against the Huks. His replacement by a man who advocates the use of blowpipe-toting Igorotes and bloodhounds to fight the Huks does not sound very promising.

The organized offensive power of the Hukbalahap is still only a fraction of

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In Throes Of Democracy

that of the Philippine Army. However, continuance of the social conditions which now provide it with peasant backing will give it a defensive power against the Army that makes highly probable not only its survival but its growth to much more formidable proportions.

An inadequate and irresponsible fiscal policy, wherein the wealthy elements in control of the government avoid paying anywhere near their share of the cost of running the country, has resulted in a perennially heavily unbalanced budget, a huge national debt, an increasing inability to pay civil servants, and an inflationary pressure that is provoking serious unrest among an already underpaid labour force.

Only 5 per cent of the national revenue in the Philippines comes from taxation, compared with 20 per cent in the United States. Of this 5 per cent only 15 per cent comes from the income tax, the tax that bears on the wealthier elements.

In the United States about 75 per cent of tax income is from the income tax.

Graft Scandals

Of the nearly one billion dollars in American post-war economic assistance to the Philippines, probably more than half has been spent recklessly and unfruitfully or has found its way into the pockets of prominent political leaders. Surplus property originally worth one billion dollars, with a resale value of between 200 and 300 million dollars, was turned over to the Philippine government by the United States, and brought in only some 43 million dollars to the Philippine treasury after its sale was managed by politicians or their favoured friends.

Graft and corruption scandals involving high government officials have become commonplace. One of the most recent involved the sale of a large agricultural property to the government for nearly twice its value. A Philippine Senate investigating committee charged that for putting through this deal President Quirino's

brother received \$250,000 and the Secretary of Justice an additional \$125,000.

Not only do high government officials indulge in practices of graft and corruption, but minor civil servants, attempting to survive in a period of growing inflation, frequently have no alternative but to supplement their low salaries by resorting to the small-scale opportunities for graft that their own positions open up to them.

Tax collectors can best compensate for their salaries by halving tax assessments for the many persons willing to pay them a substantial fee for such consideration. The declining level of probity among civil servants is undermining public faith in the government and is eating into what was an already unsound financial structure.

No Opposition

A further aid to the Communists in the Philippines is the absence of an effective non-Communist progressive movement. Thus, as in China, basically non-Communist peasants as well as a number of well-educated persons ordinarily disinclined to Communist methods are backing the Communists simply because there is no other effective, organized force which champions social change.

There is a grave danger that this phenomenon may become as important among the ranks of labour as it is becoming among the peasantry. One of the largest labour federations is now predominantly under Communist control. Other than the Communists, the only effective champions of labour are the Jesuits. They are doing good work in labour's behalf but need more support.

The blocking of constitutional political channels to pressure for social reform has been an important reason for the inability of Filipinos to develop an effective non-Communist, progressive political organization. The issue of collaboration with the Japanese, which was red-hot at the end of the war, gave the initial impetus to bipolarization.

It was from the ranks of the great landowners who now dominate the

(Continued inside Page 18)